

FIG. 1

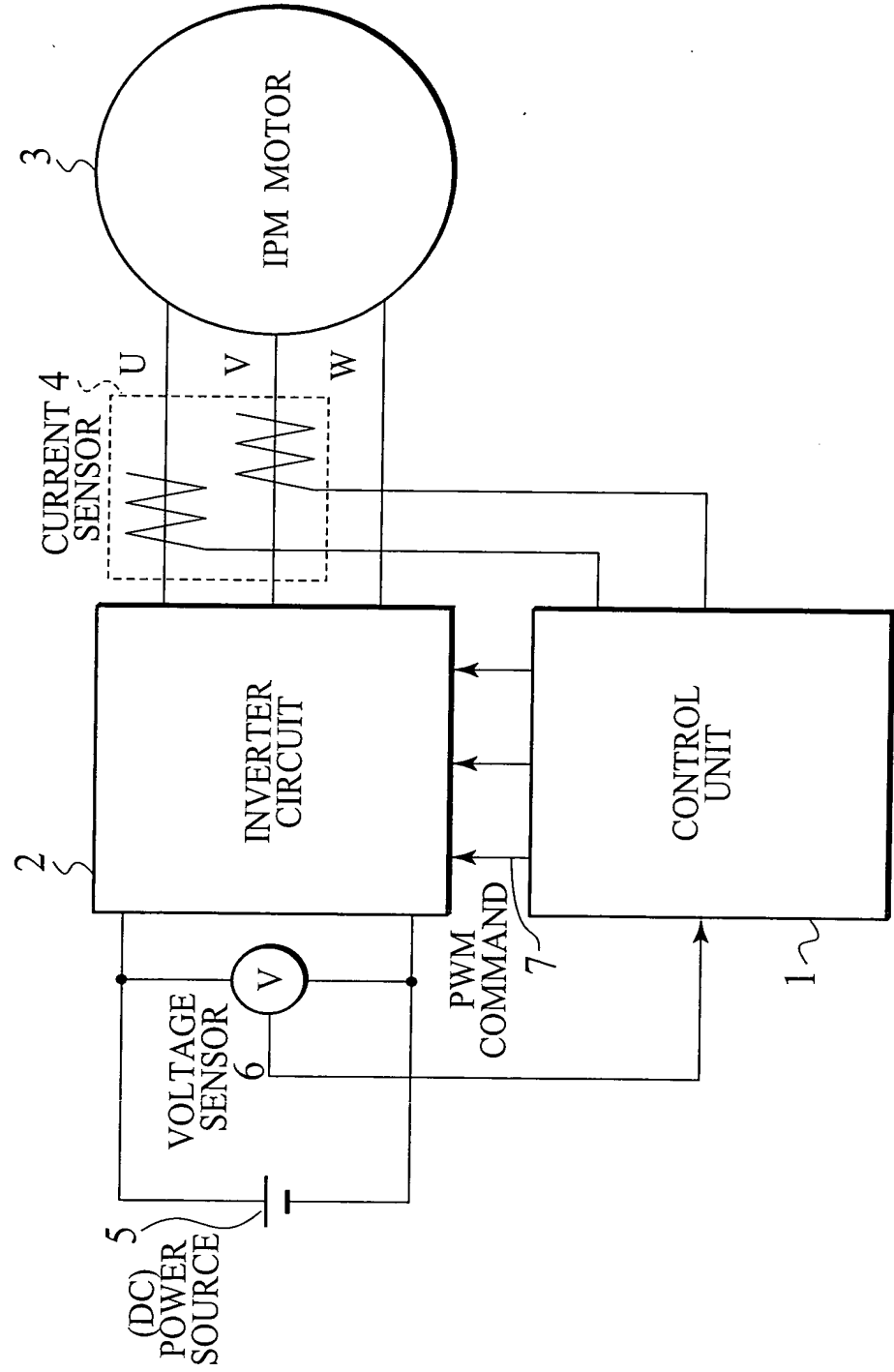


FIG. 2

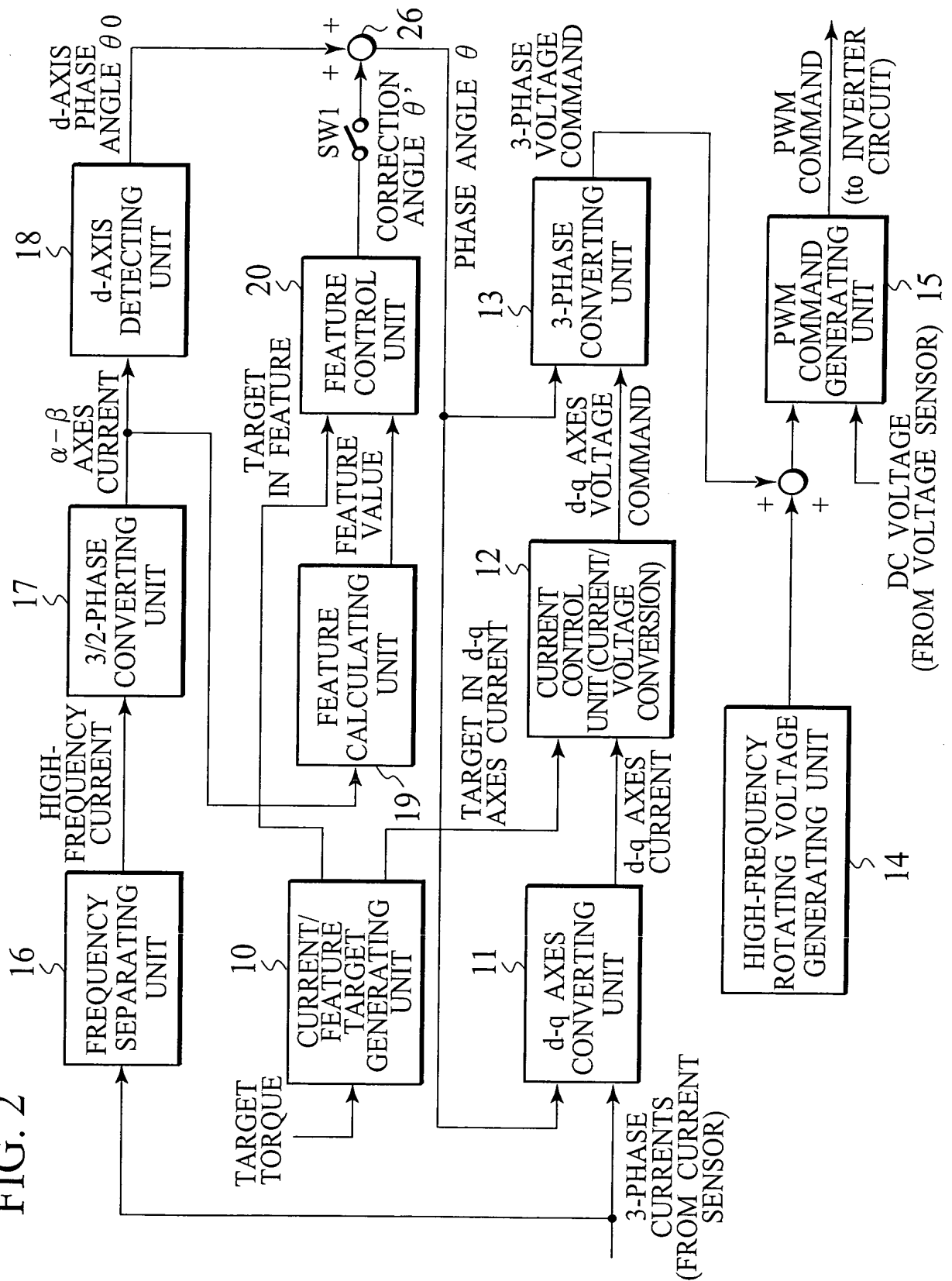


FIG. 3B

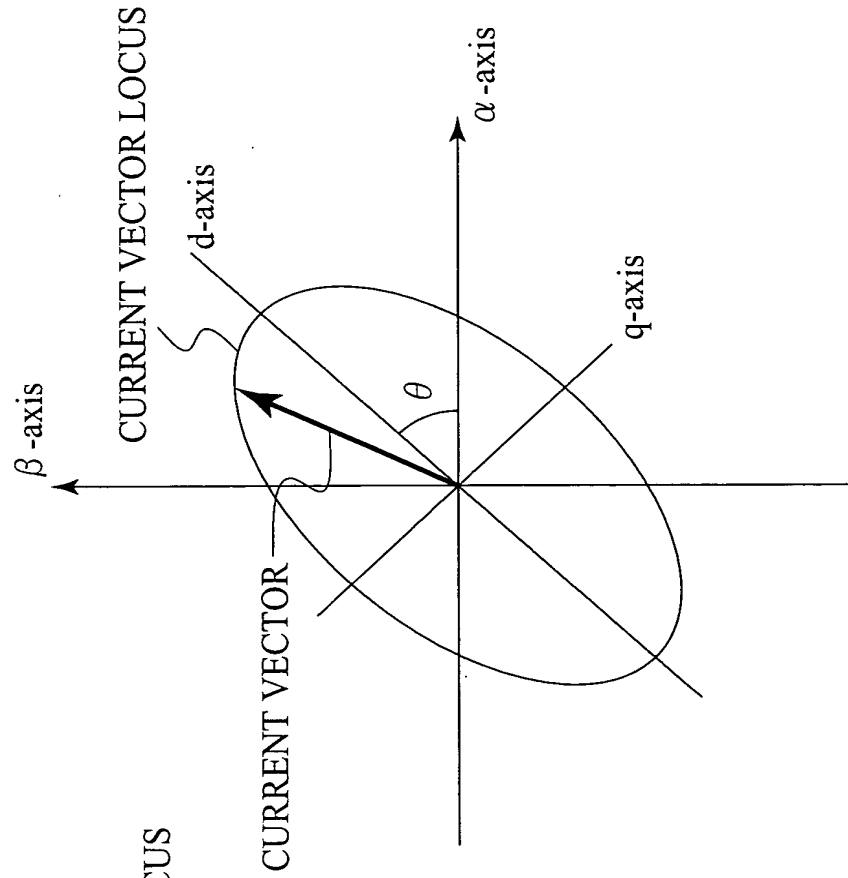
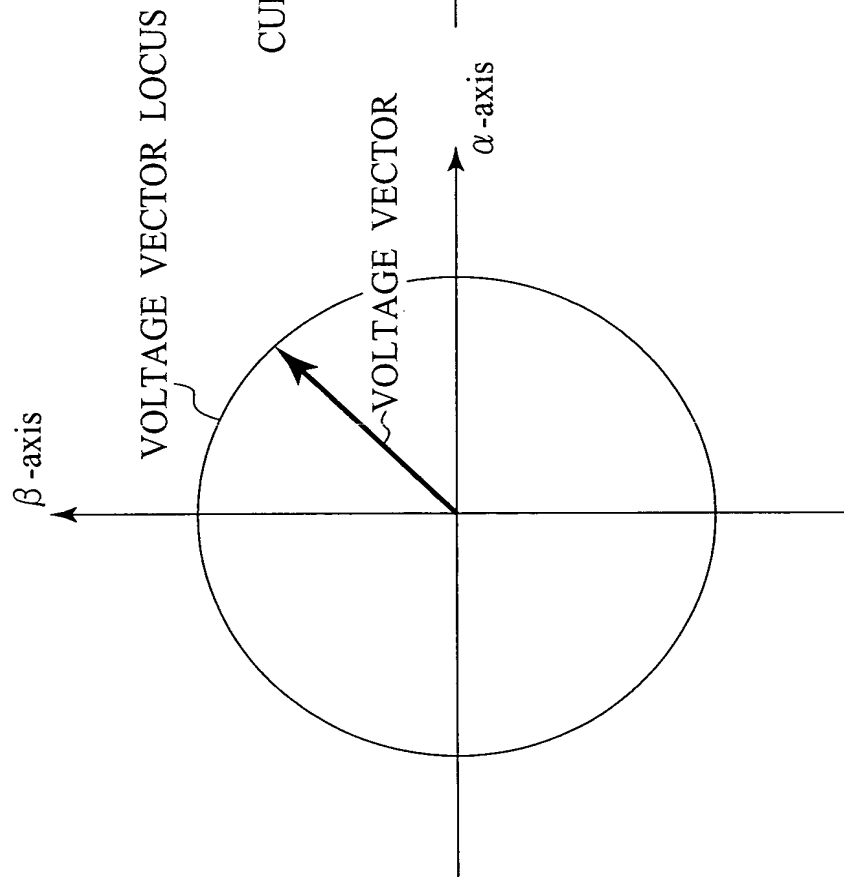


FIG. 3A



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FIG. 4A

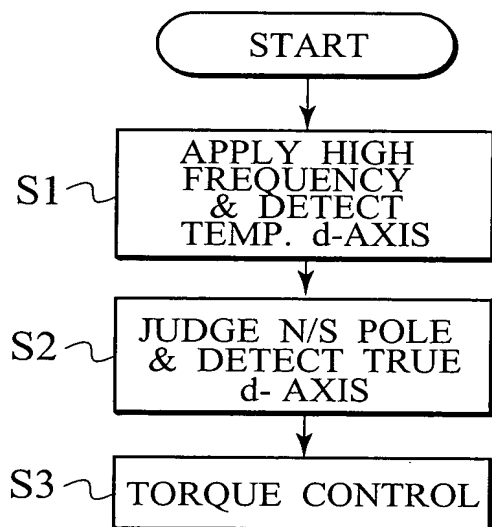
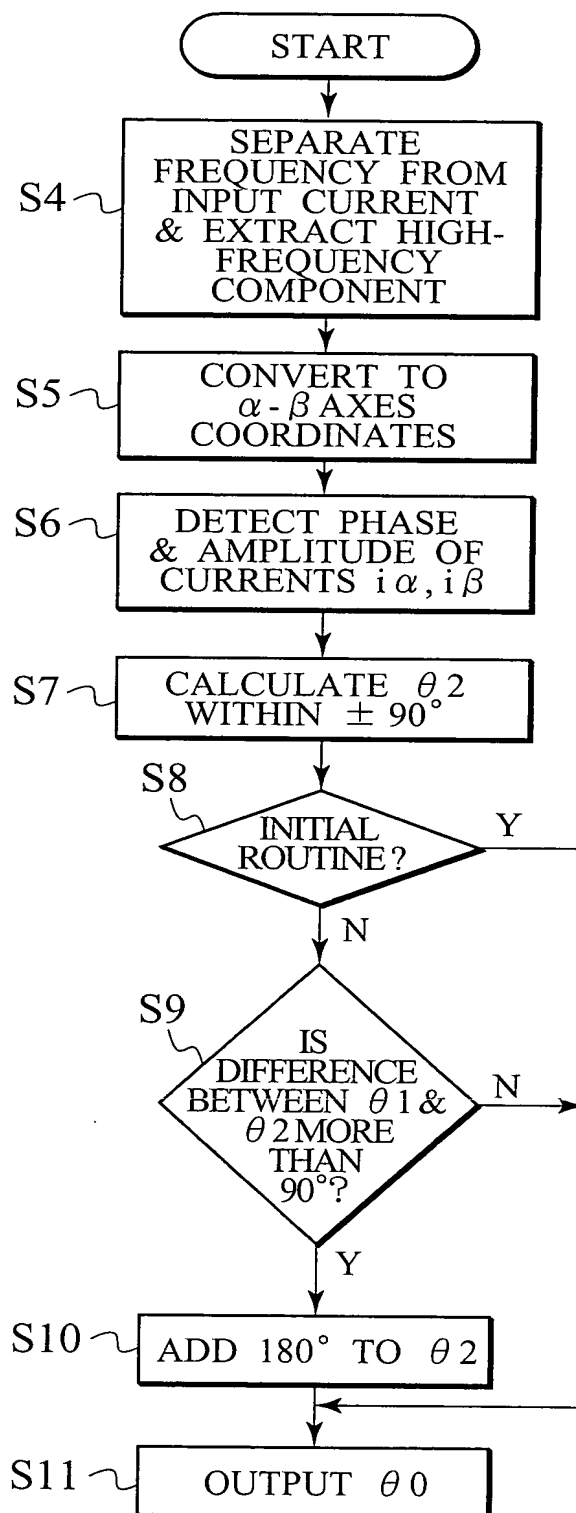
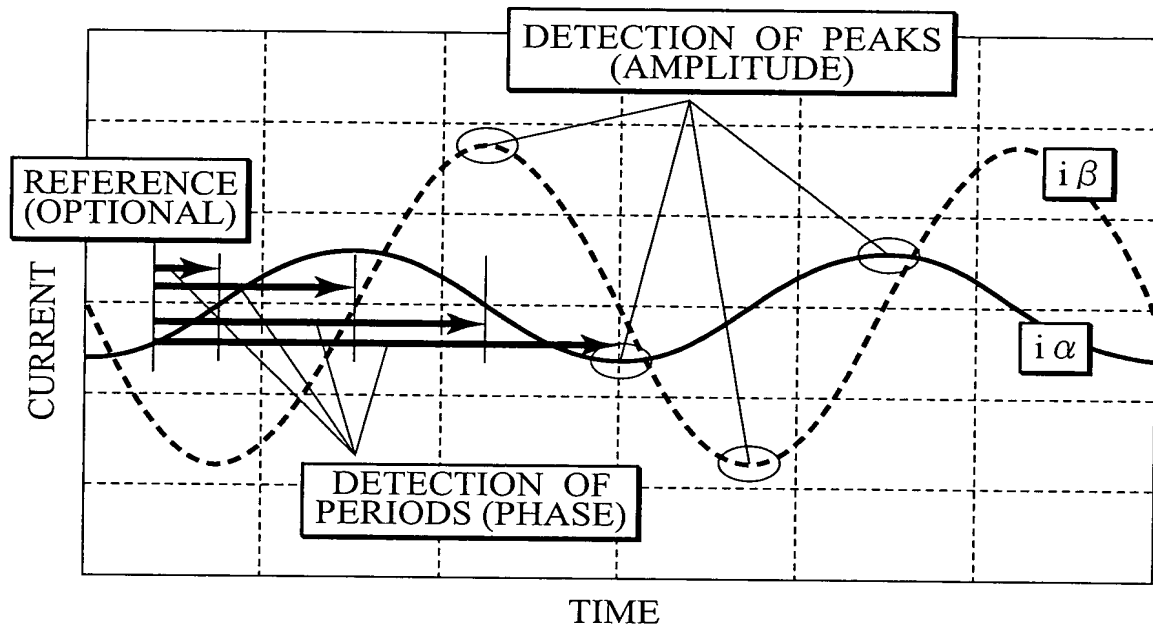


FIG. 4B



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FIG. 5



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FIG. 6

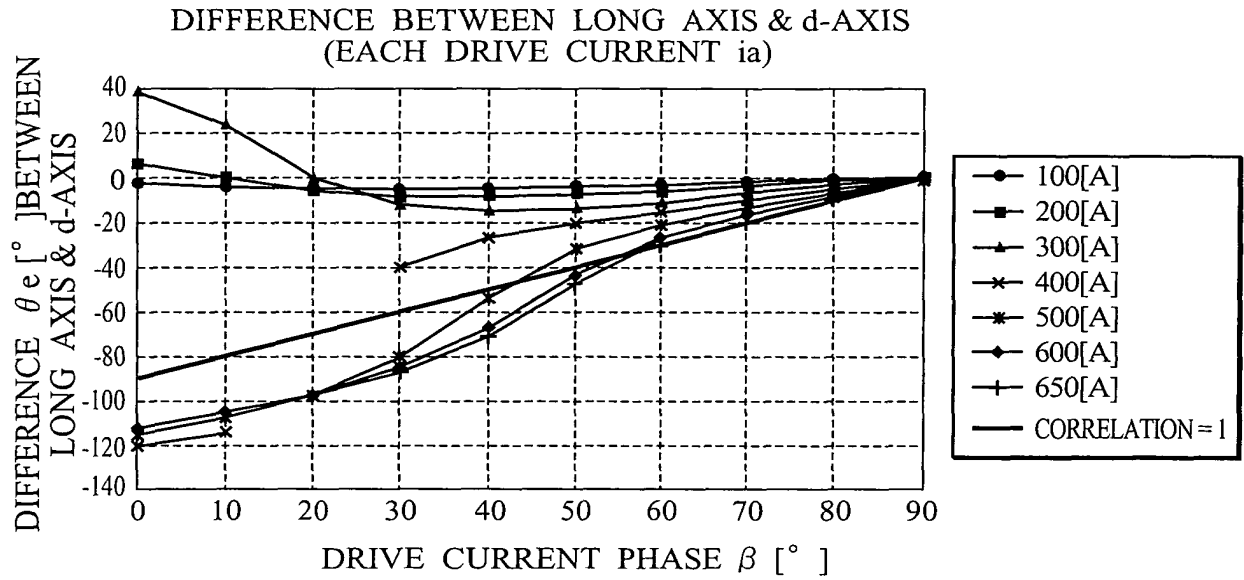
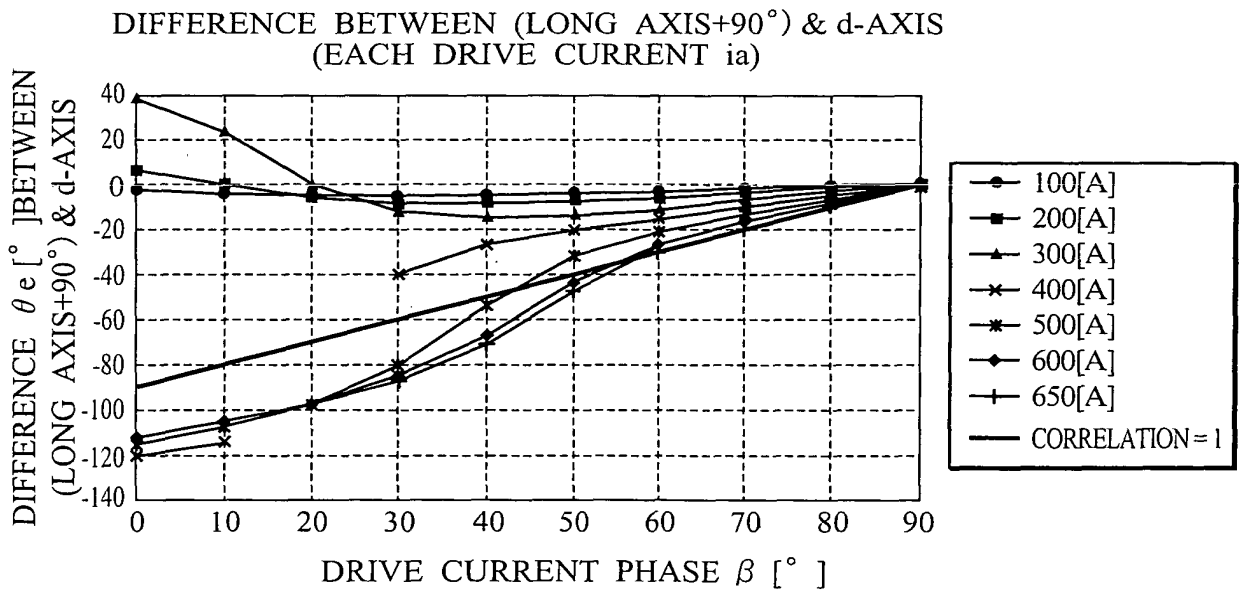


FIG. 7



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FIG. 8

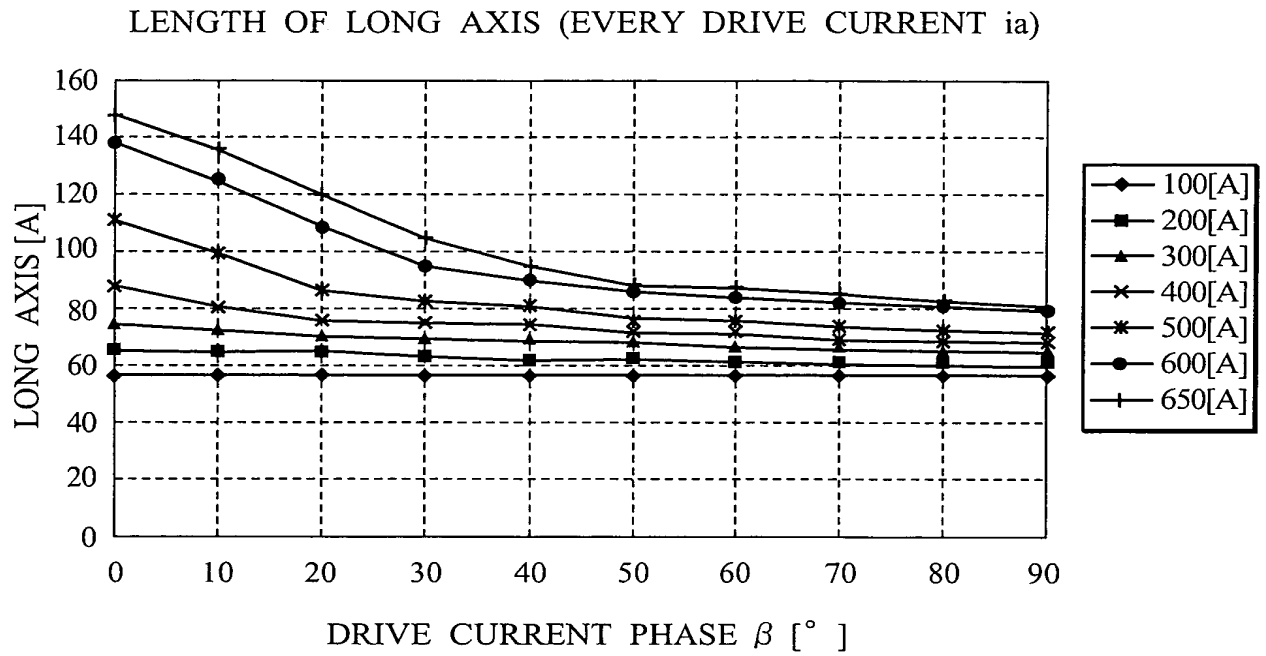
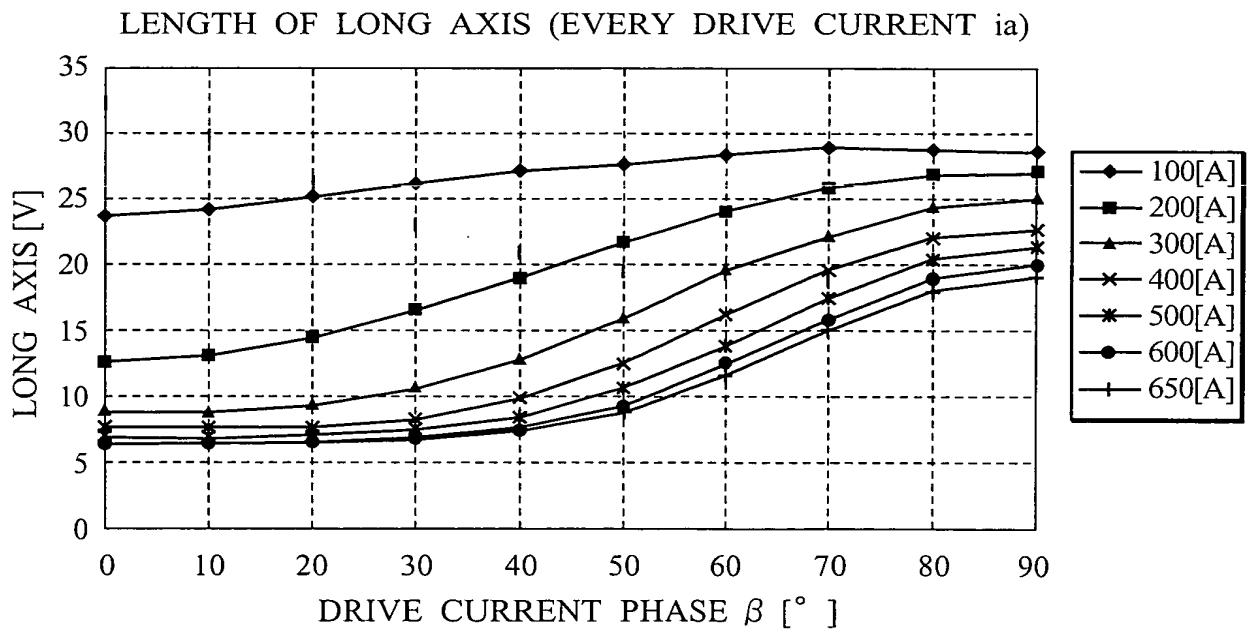


FIG. 9



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FIG. 10

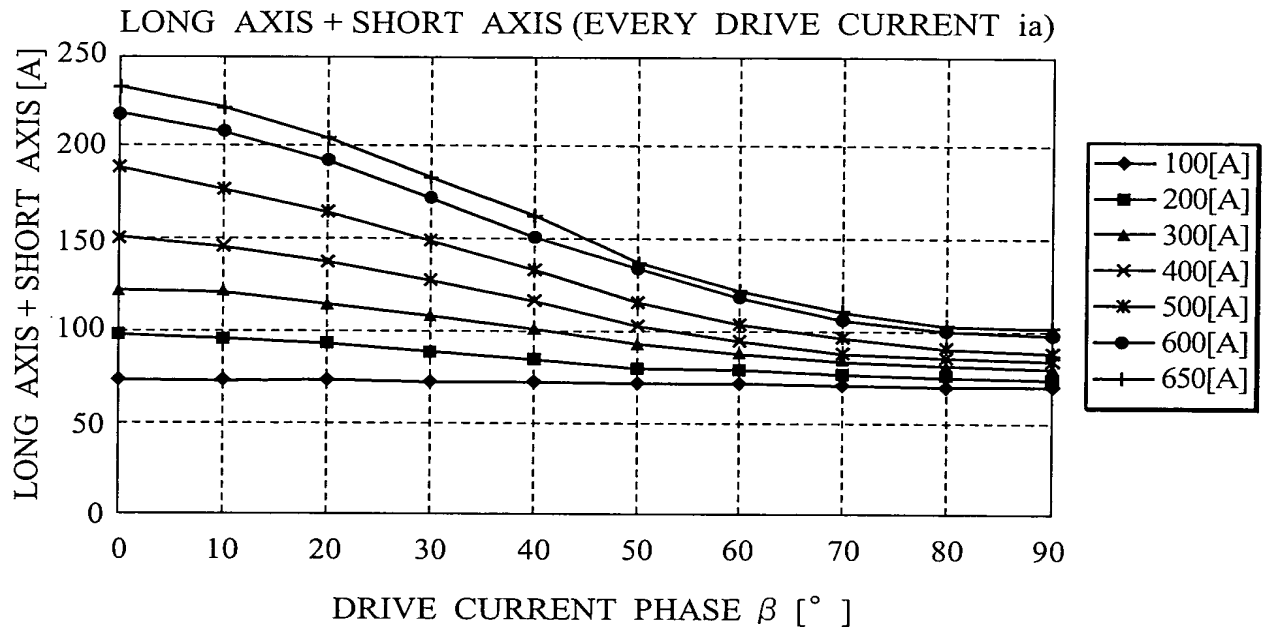
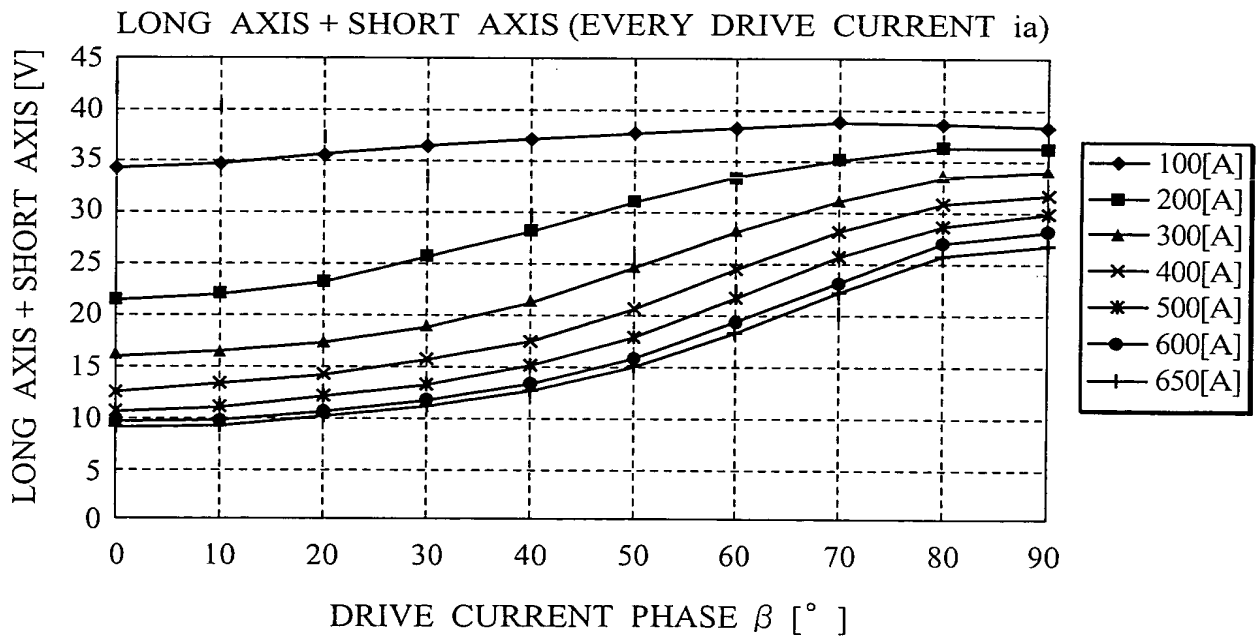


FIG. 11



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FIG. 12

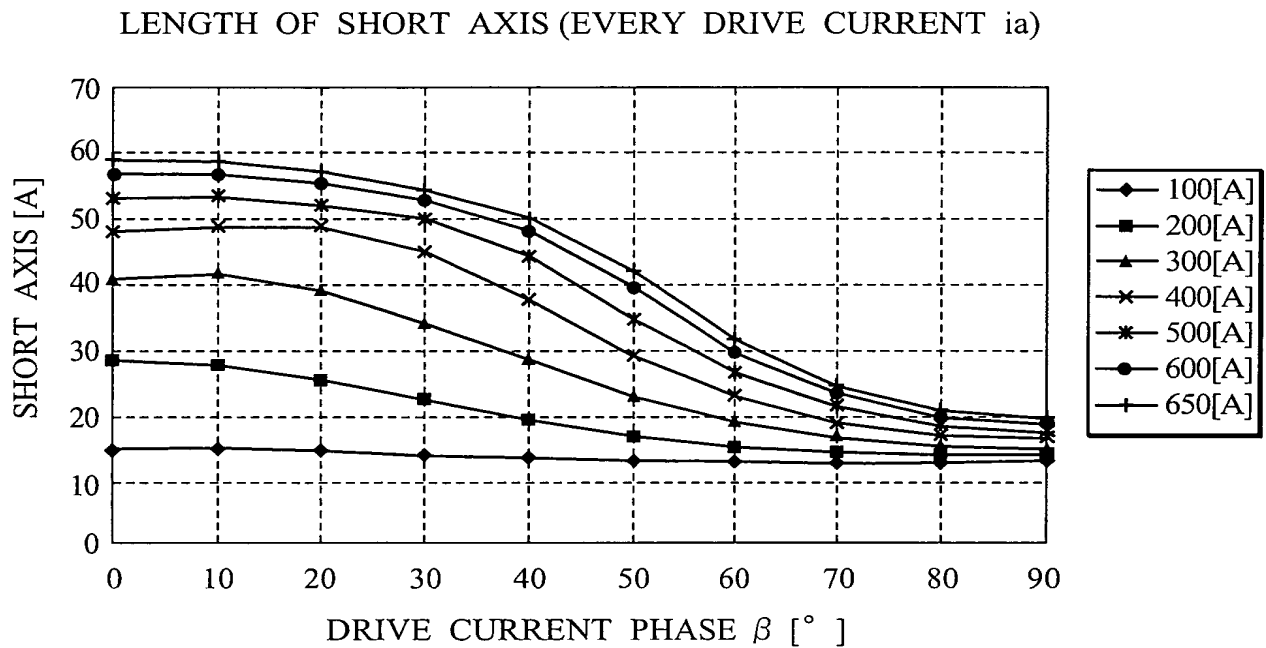
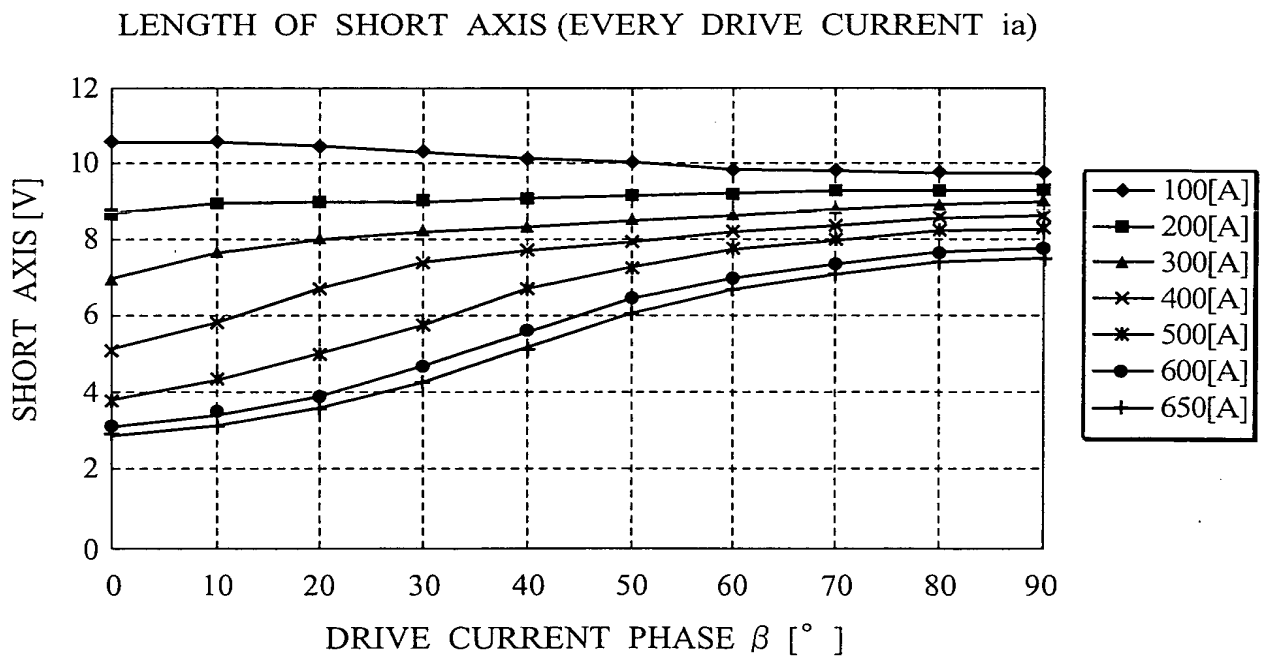


FIG. 13



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FIG. 14

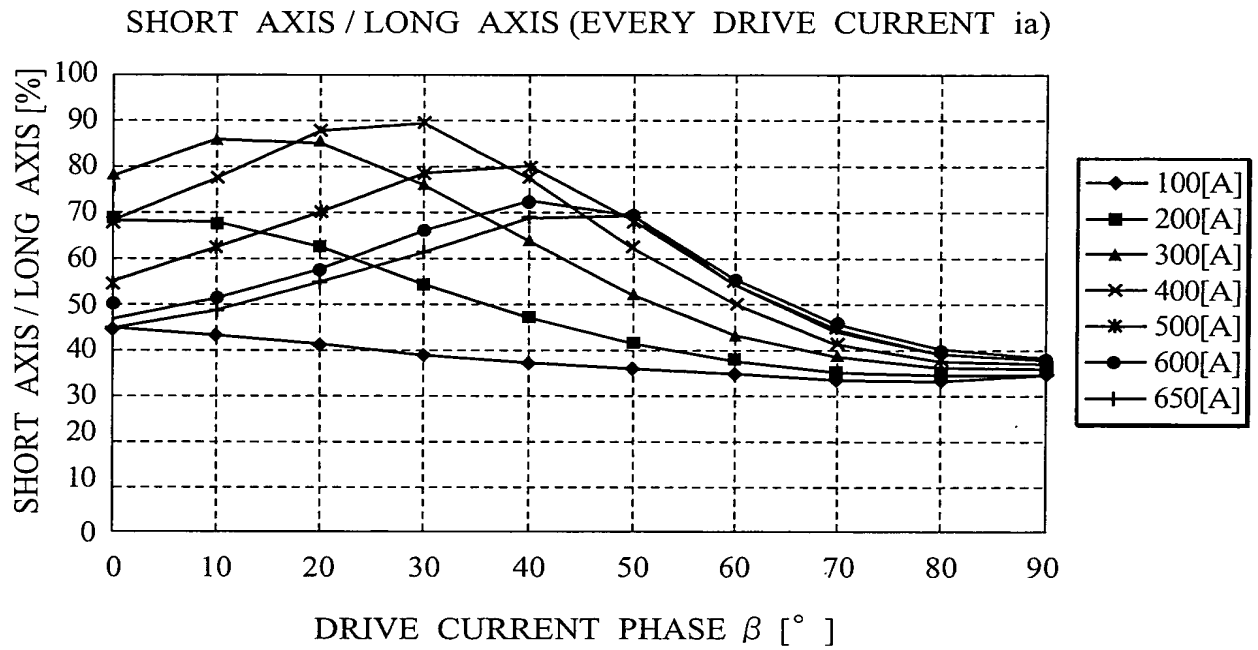
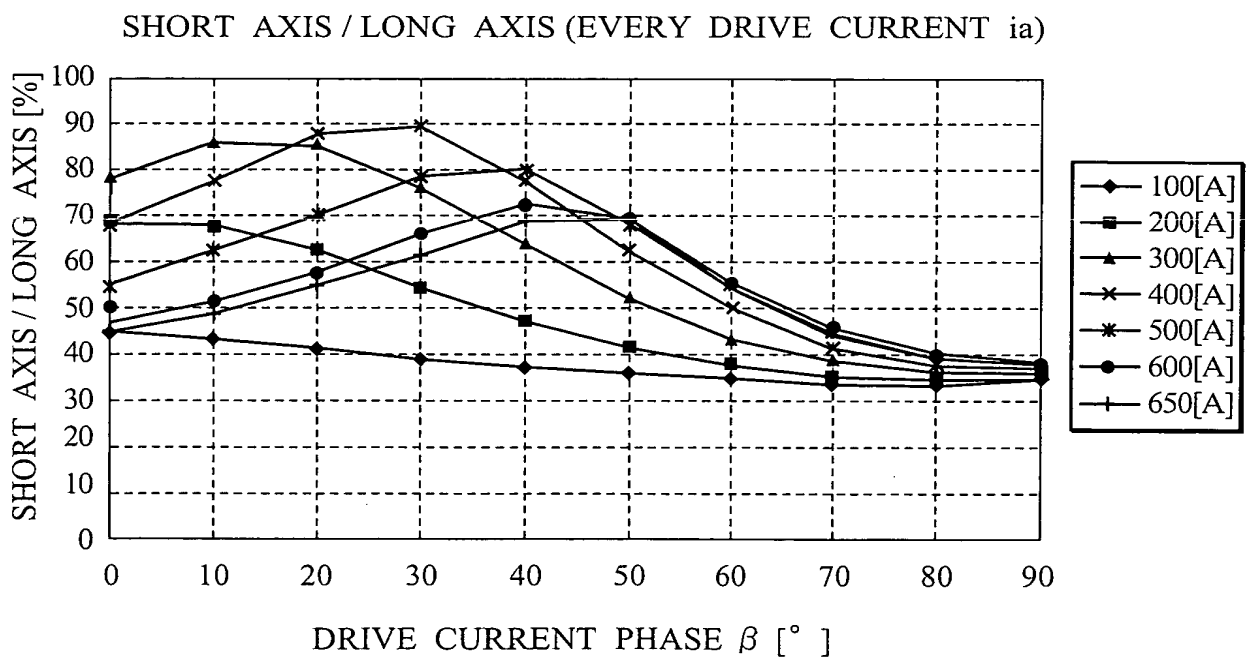


FIG. 15



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FIG. 16

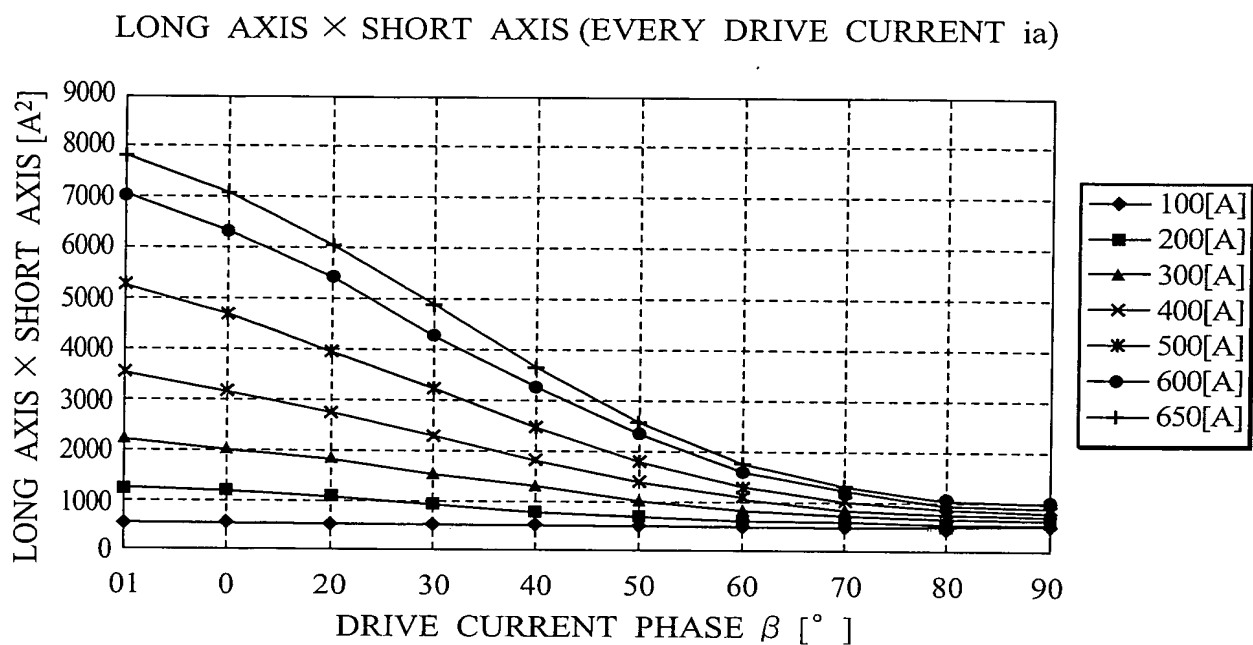
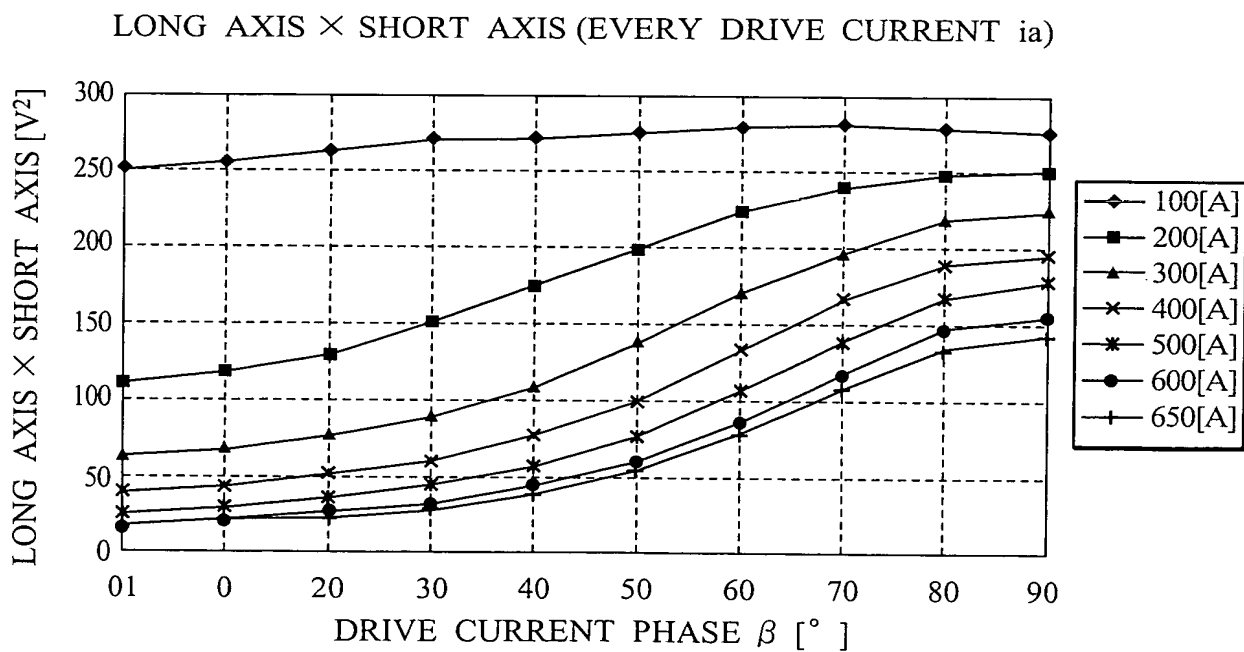


FIG. 17



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FIG. 18

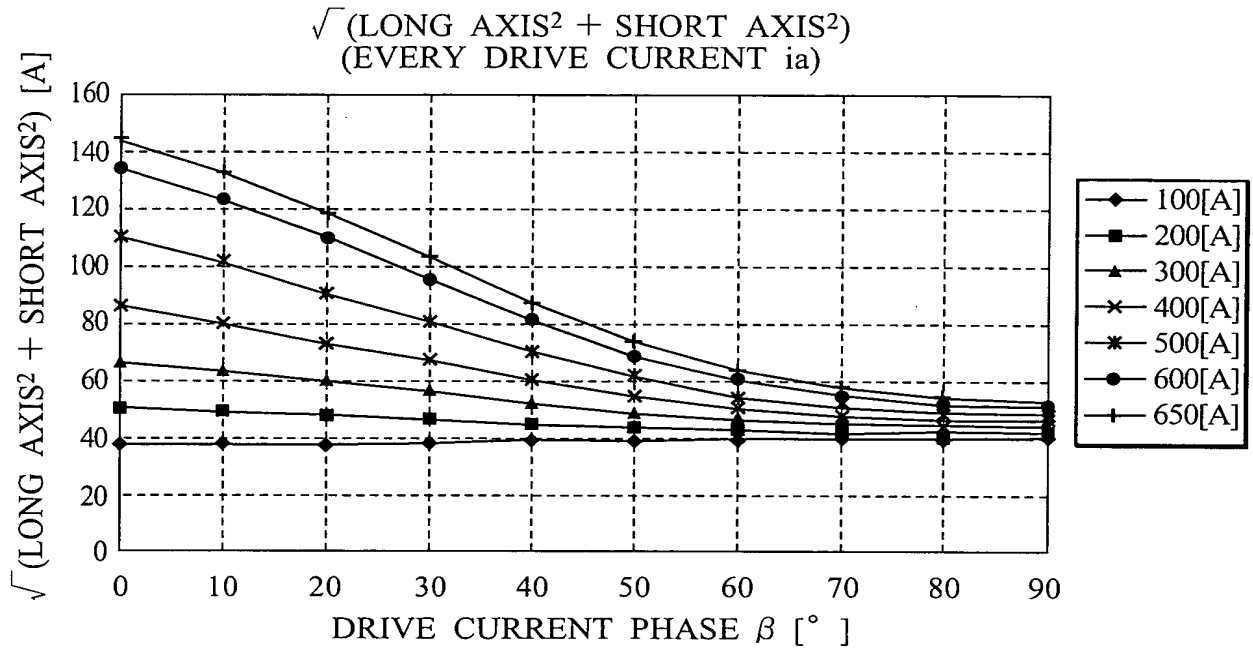
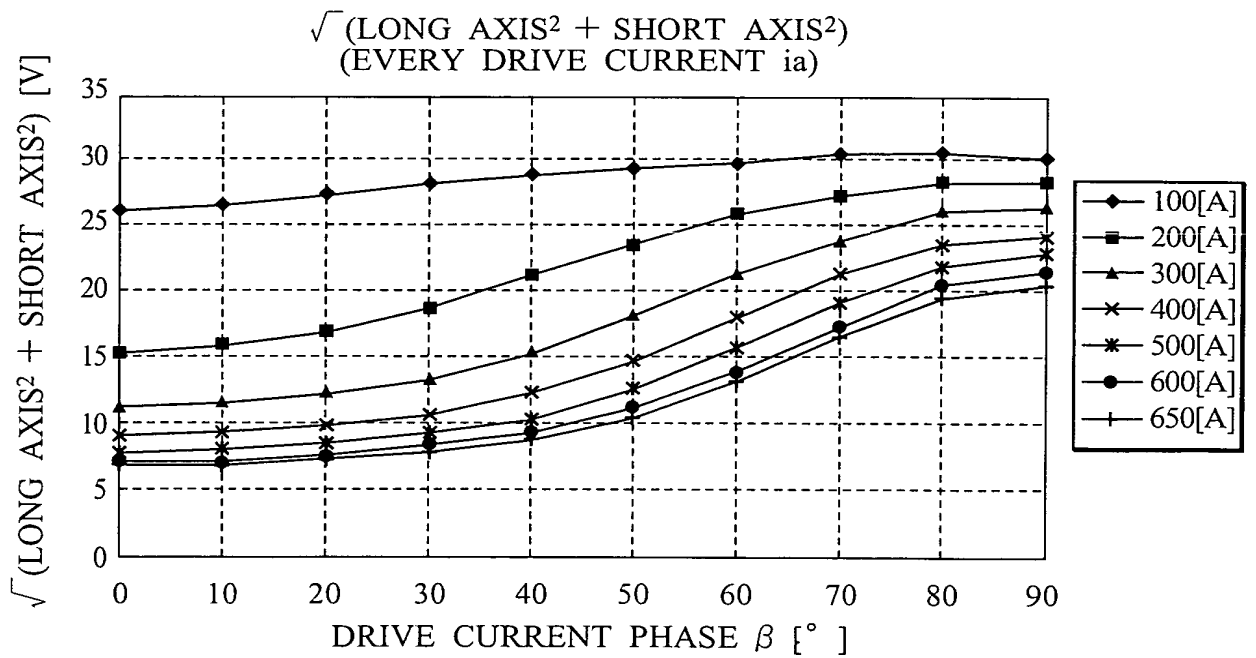


FIG. 19



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FIG. 20

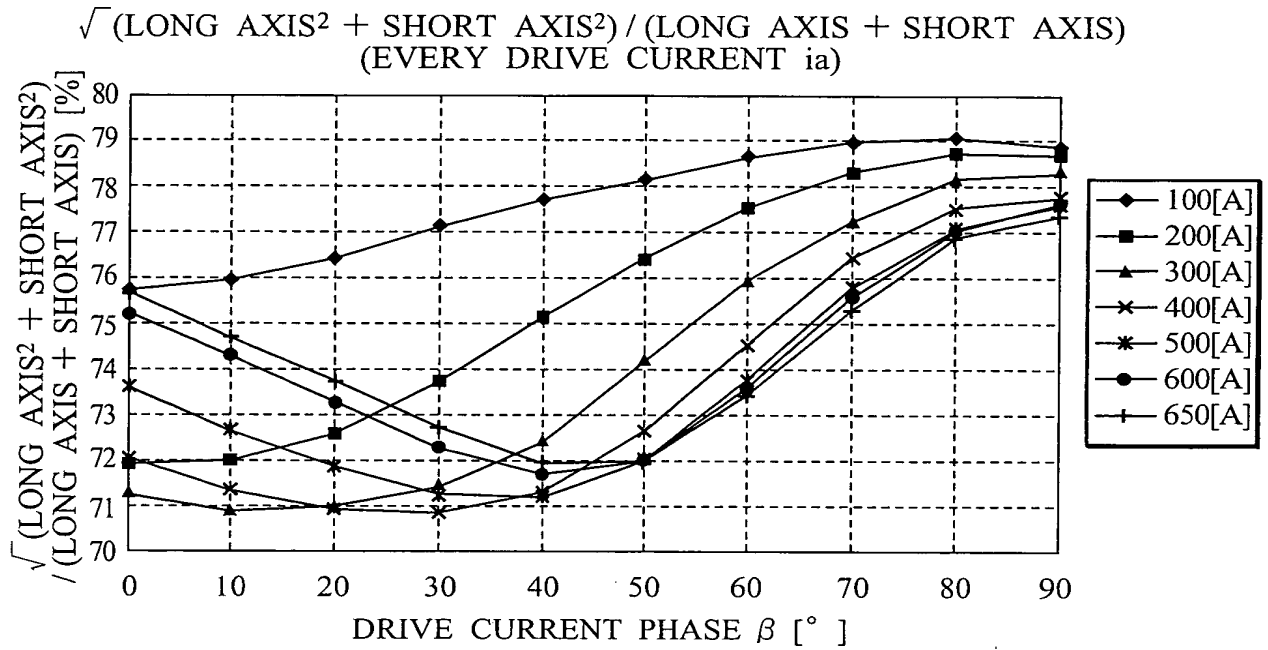


FIG. 21

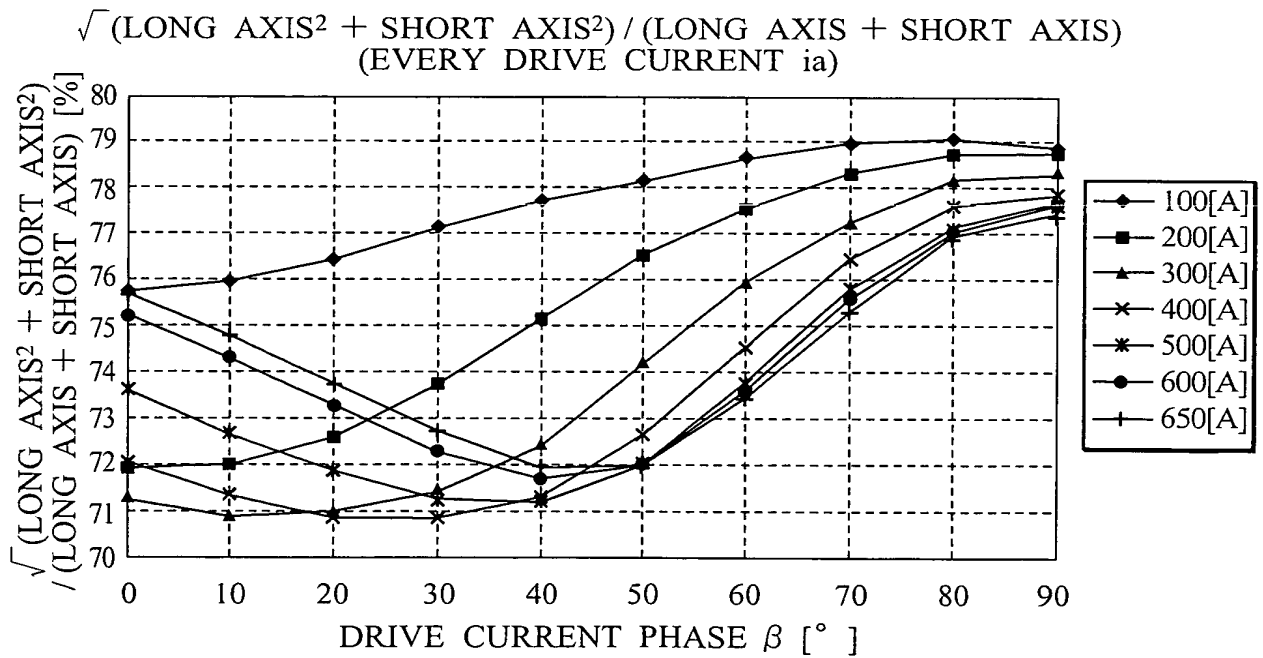


FIG. 22

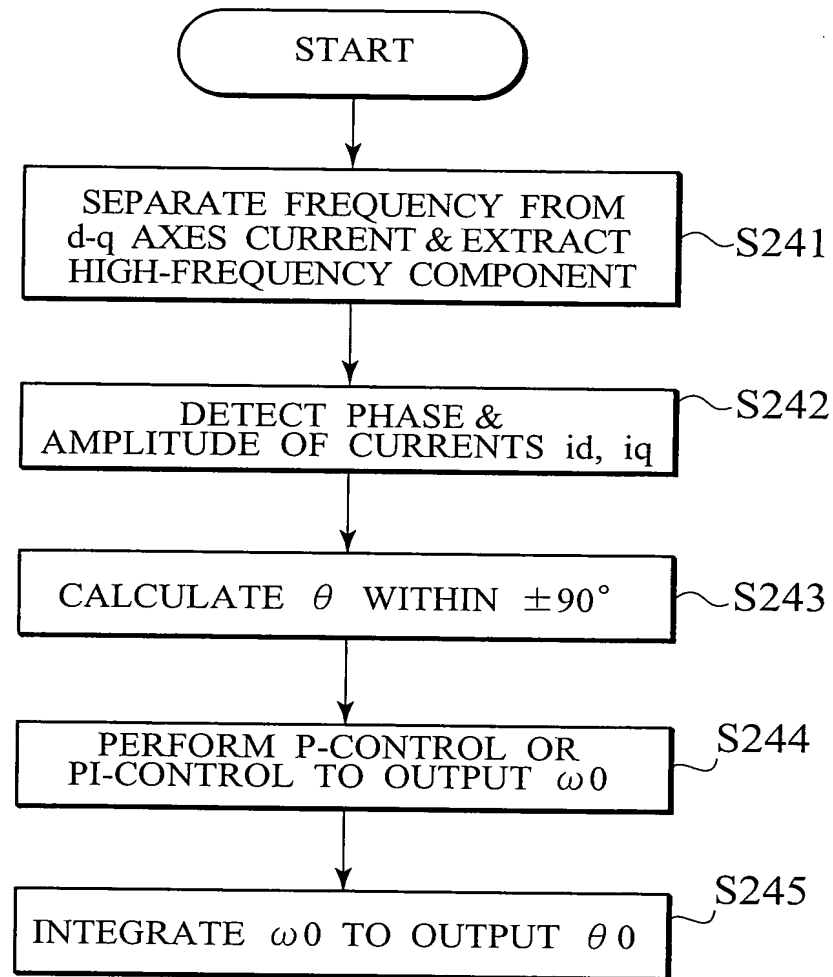
The diagram illustrates a control system for a motor, featuring the following components and signal flows:

- 16** **FREQUENCY SEPARATING UNIT**: Receives **HIGH-FREQUENCY CURRENT** and outputs **3/2-PHASE CONVERTING UNIT** input.
- 17** **3/2-PHASE CONVERTING UNIT**: Outputs **$\alpha-\beta$ AXES CURRENT** to **18**.
- 18** **d-AXIS DETECTING UNIT**: Outputs **$\theta 0$** to **21**.
- 19** **CURRENT/FEATURE TARGET GENERATING UNIT**: Receives **TARGET TORQUE** and **3-PHASE CURRENTS (FROM CURRENT SENSOR)**. It outputs **TARGET IN d-q AXES CURRENT** to **12** and **TARGET 20'** to **20**.
- 20** **FEATURE CONTROL UNIT**: Receives **TARGET 20'** and **IN FEATURE** (from **19**). It outputs **ANGULAR SPEED ω'** to **21**.
- 21** **INTEGRATION**: Receives **ANGULAR SPEED ω'** and **$\theta 0$** . It outputs **PHASE ANGLE θ** to **13** and **SW1** (switch).
- 11** **d-q AXES CONVERTING UNIT**: Receives **3-PHASE CURRENTS (FROM CURRENT SENSOR)** and **PHASE ANGLE θ** . It outputs **d-q AXES CURRENT** to **12**.
- 12** **CURRENT CONTROL UNIT (CURRENT/VOLTAGE CONVERSION)**: Receives **TARGET IN d-q AXES CURRENT** and **d-q AXES CURRENT**. It outputs **d-q AXES VOLTAGE COMMAND** to **13**.
- 13** **3-PHASE CONVERTING UNIT**: Receives **d-q AXES VOLTAGE COMMAND** and **PHASE ANGLE θ** . It outputs **3-PHASE VOLTAGE COMMAND** to **14**.
- 14** **HIGH-FREQUENCY ROTATING VOLTAGE GENERATING UNIT**: Receives **3-PHASE VOLTAGE COMMAND** and outputs **3-PHASE VOLTAGE COMMAND** to the summing junction.
- 15** **PWM COMMAND GENERATING UNIT**: Receives **3-PHASE VOLTAGE COMMAND** and **DC VOLTAGE (FROM VOLTAGE SENSOR)**. It outputs **PWM COMMAND (to INVERTER CIRCUIT)**.

FIG. 23

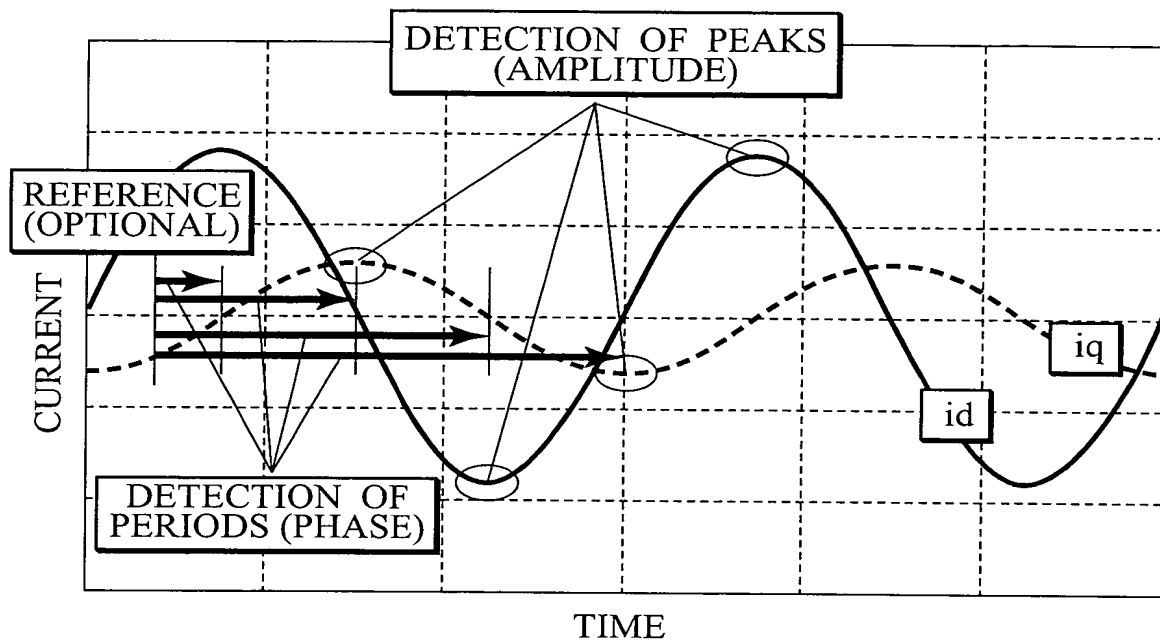
Block diagram of a motor control system (FIG. 23). The system includes a 3-phase current sensor (26) providing 3-phase currents to a d-q converting unit (11). A target torque input goes to a current/feature target generating unit (10). The d-q converting unit (11) outputs d-q axes current to a current control unit (12). The current control unit (12) outputs a d-q axes voltage command to a 3-phase converting unit (13). The 3-phase converting unit (13) outputs a 3-phase voltage command to a PWM command generating unit (15). A high-frequency rotating voltage generating unit (14) provides a DC voltage to a summing junction. The 3-phase voltage command and the DC voltage are summed and fed into a PWM command generating unit (15), which outputs a PWM command to an inverter circuit. A feedback loop includes an integration unit (22) receiving angular speed (18) and outputting a correction angle (26) to a switch (SW1) that adds it to the target torque. The system also includes a d-q axes current feedback loop with a frequency separating unit (16), a d-q axes current detector (18), and an integration unit (22) that outputs a correction angle (26) to a switch (SW1) that adds it to the target torque. The target torque is also fed into a current/feature target generating unit (10) and a feature calculating unit (19). The feature calculating unit (19) outputs a feature value to a feature control unit (20). The feature control unit (20) outputs a target feature (20) to the feature calculating unit (19) and a 3-phase voltage command to the 3-phase converting unit (13). The target feature (20) is also fed into a d-q axes current detector (18) and an integration unit (22). The d-q axes current detector (18) outputs a d-q axes current to the current control unit (12). The integration unit (22) outputs a correction angle (26) to a switch (SW1) that adds it to the target torque.

FIG. 24



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FIG. 25



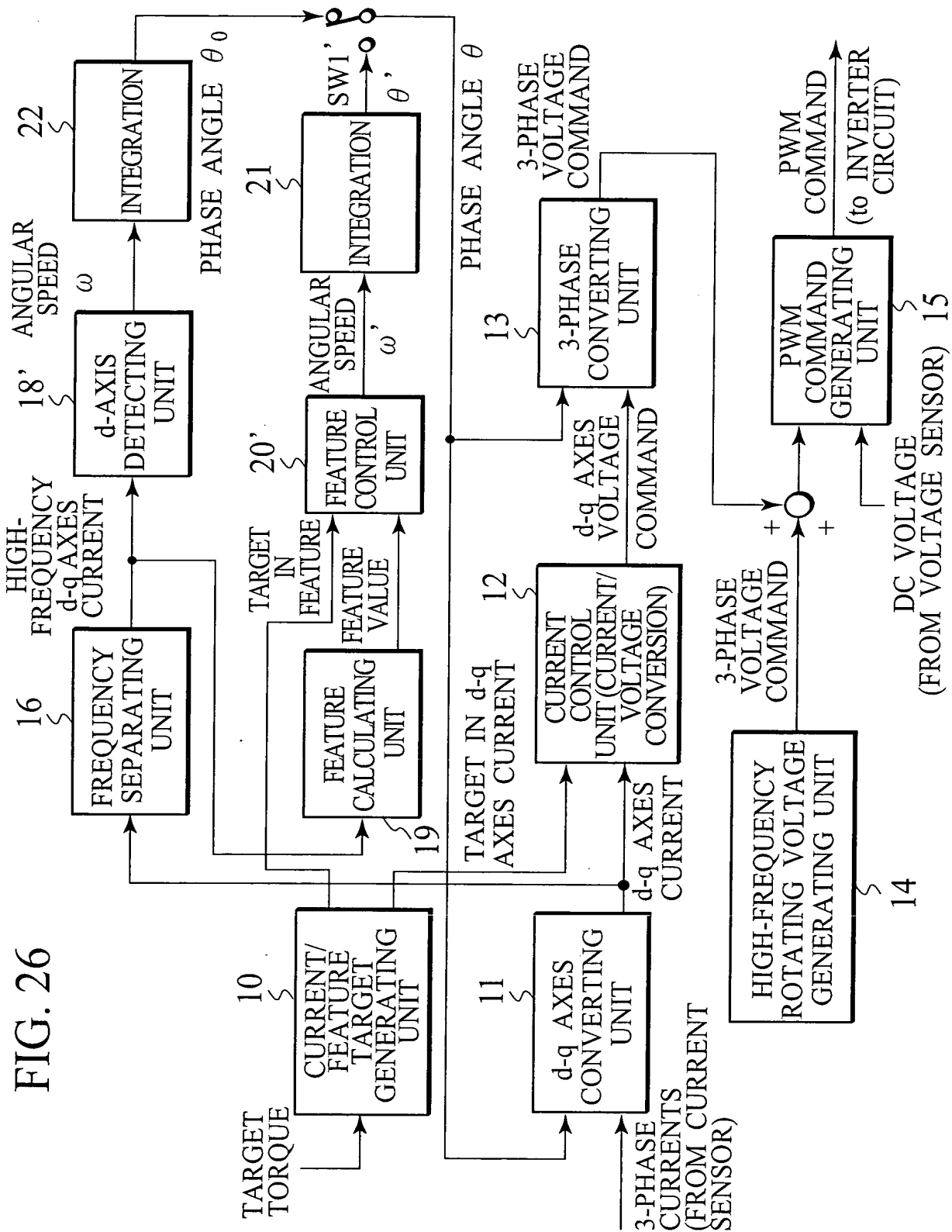
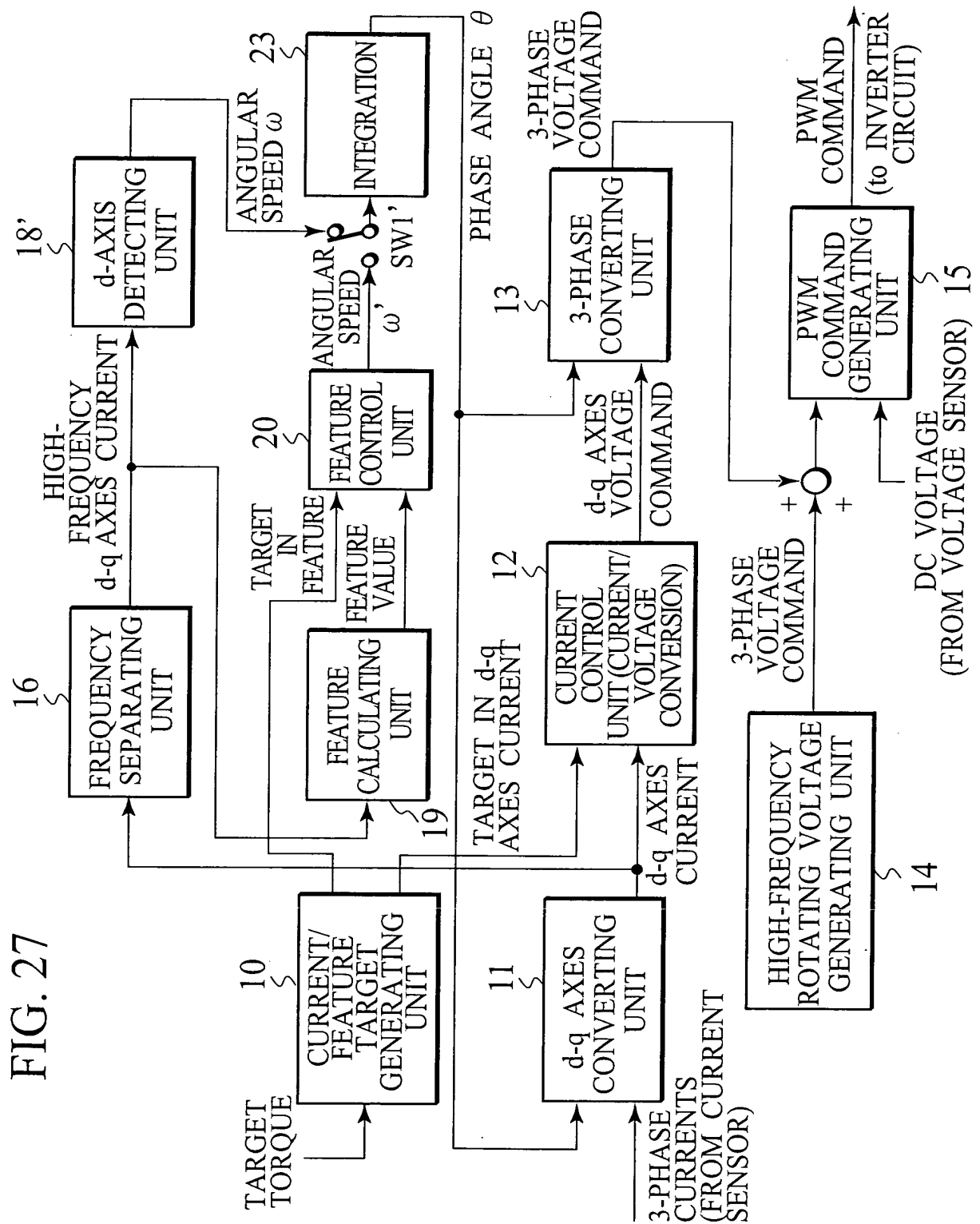
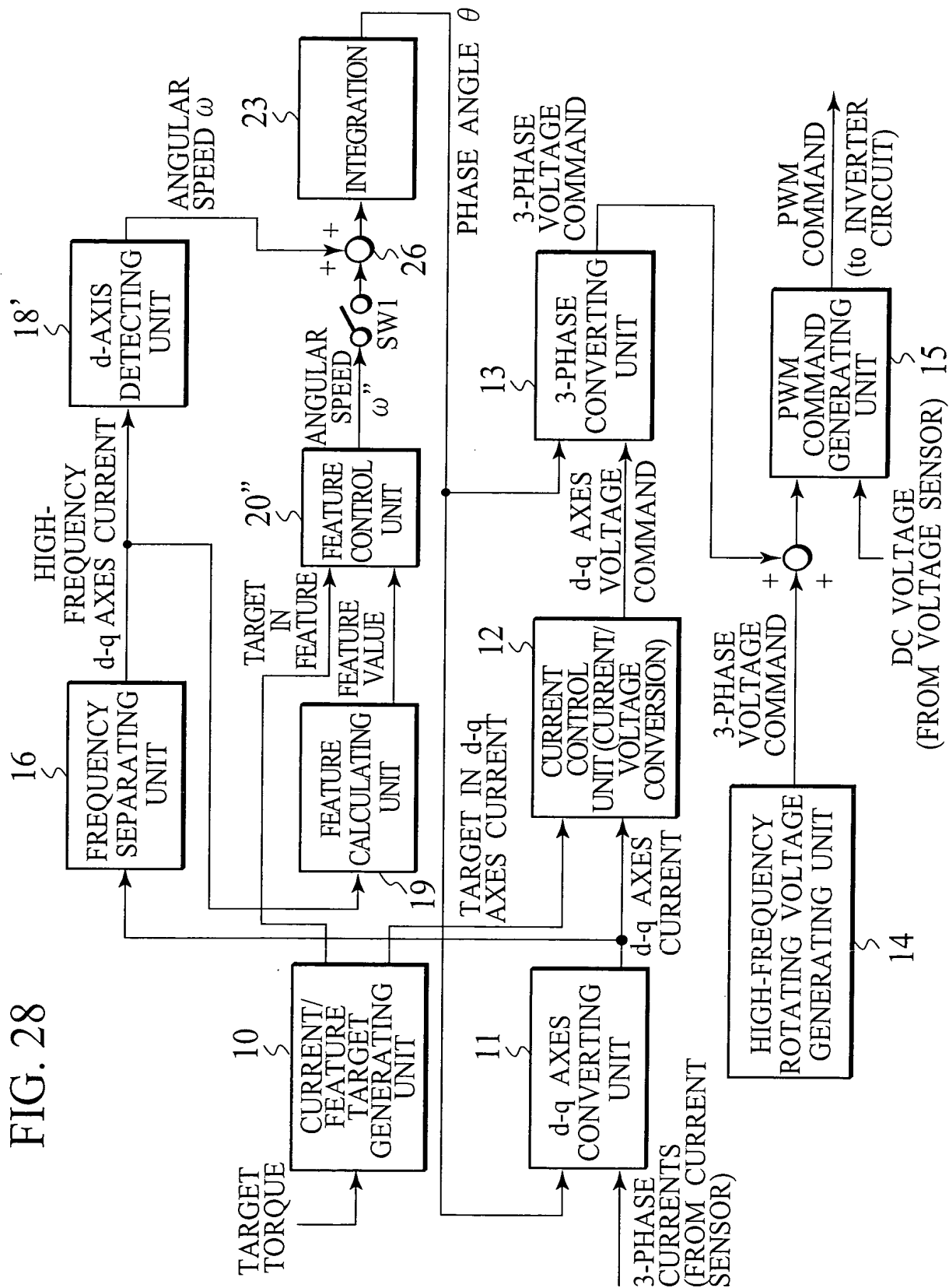


FIG. 27



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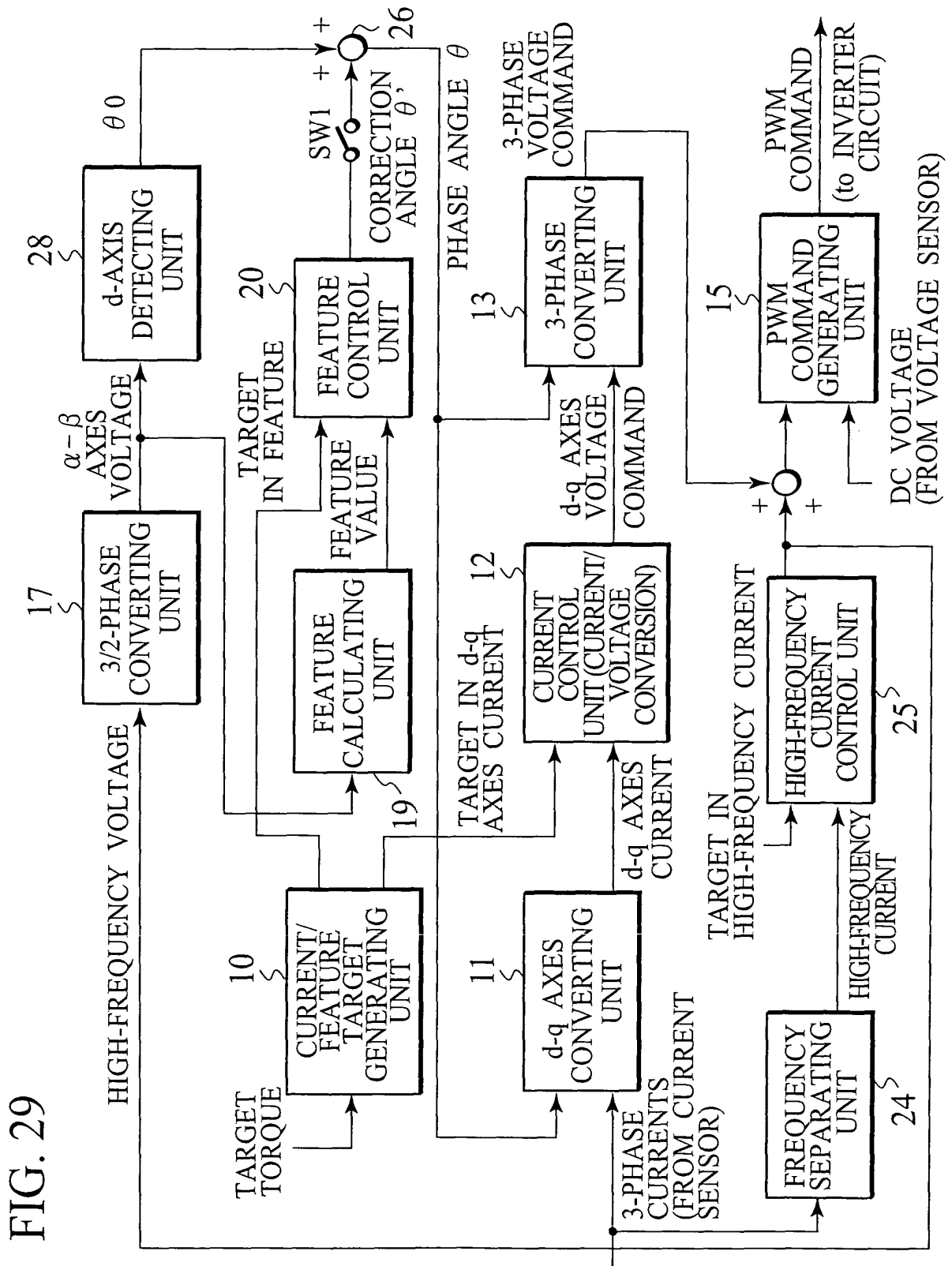


FIG. 30A

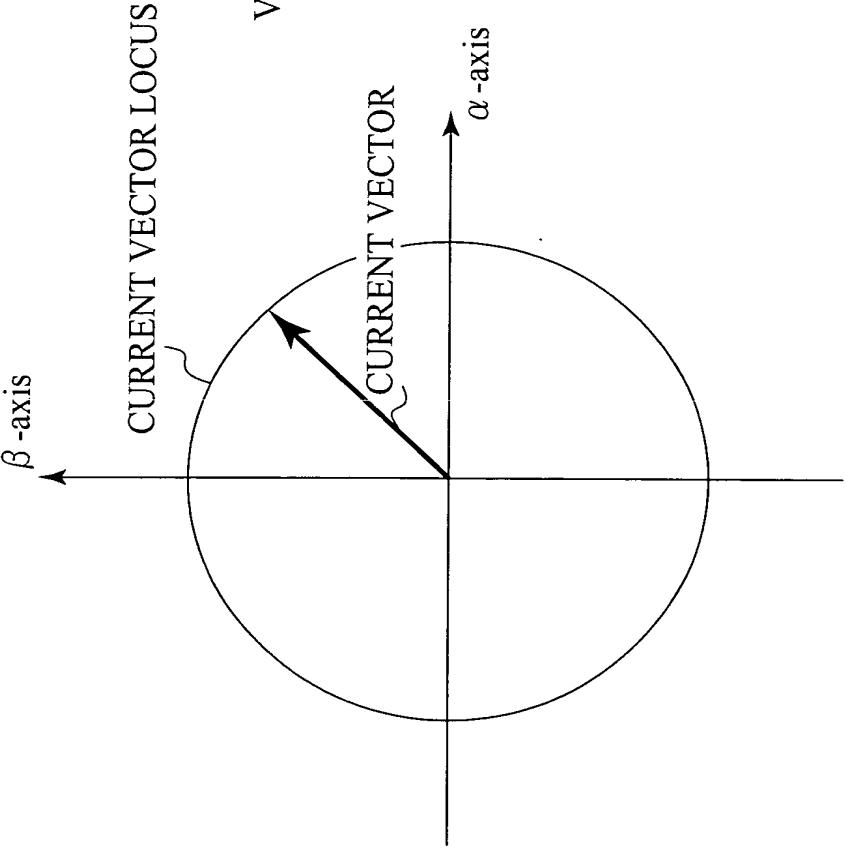
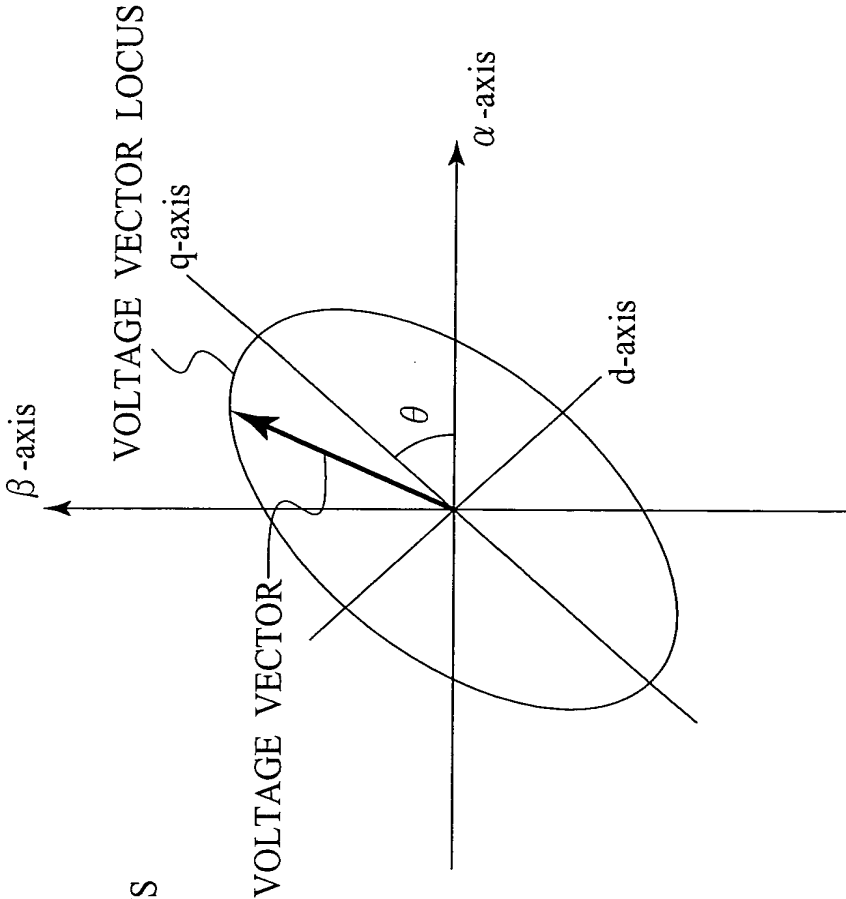
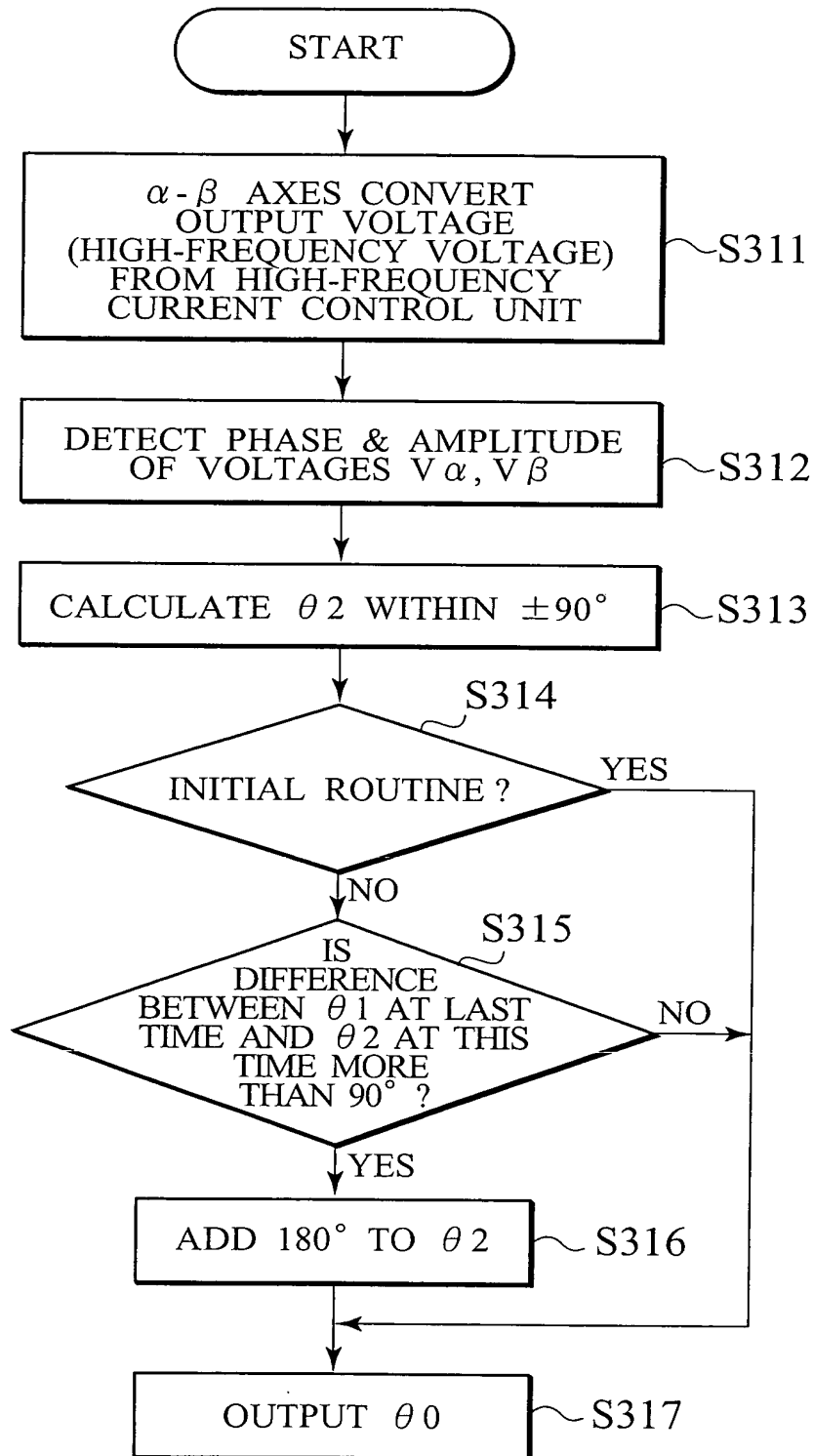


FIG. 30B



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FIG. 31



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FIG. 32

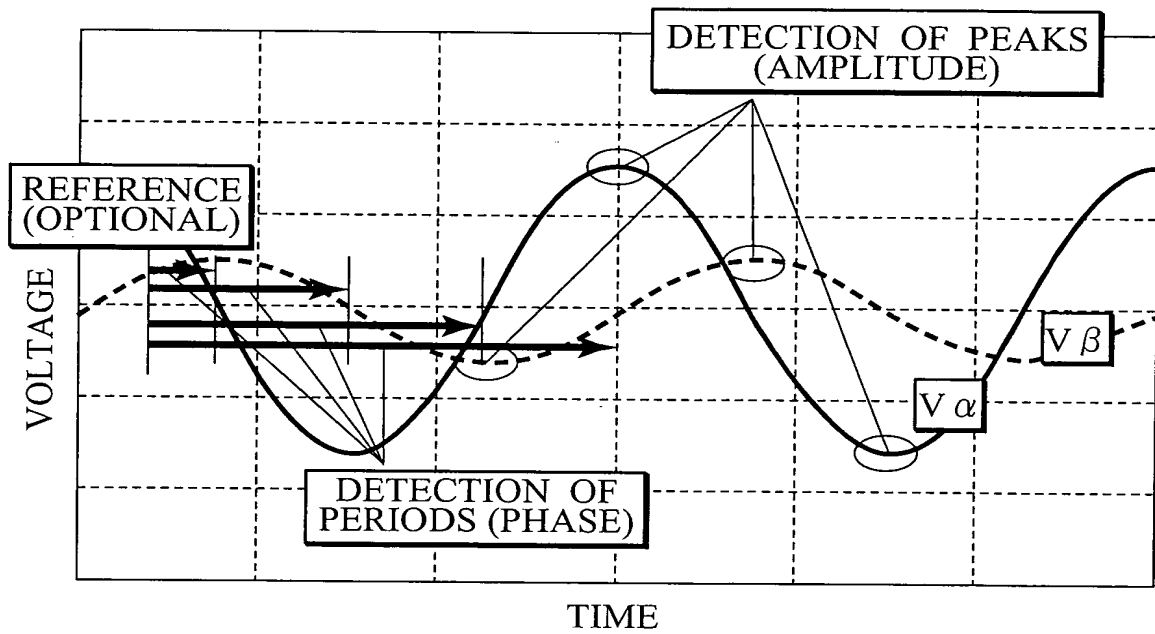
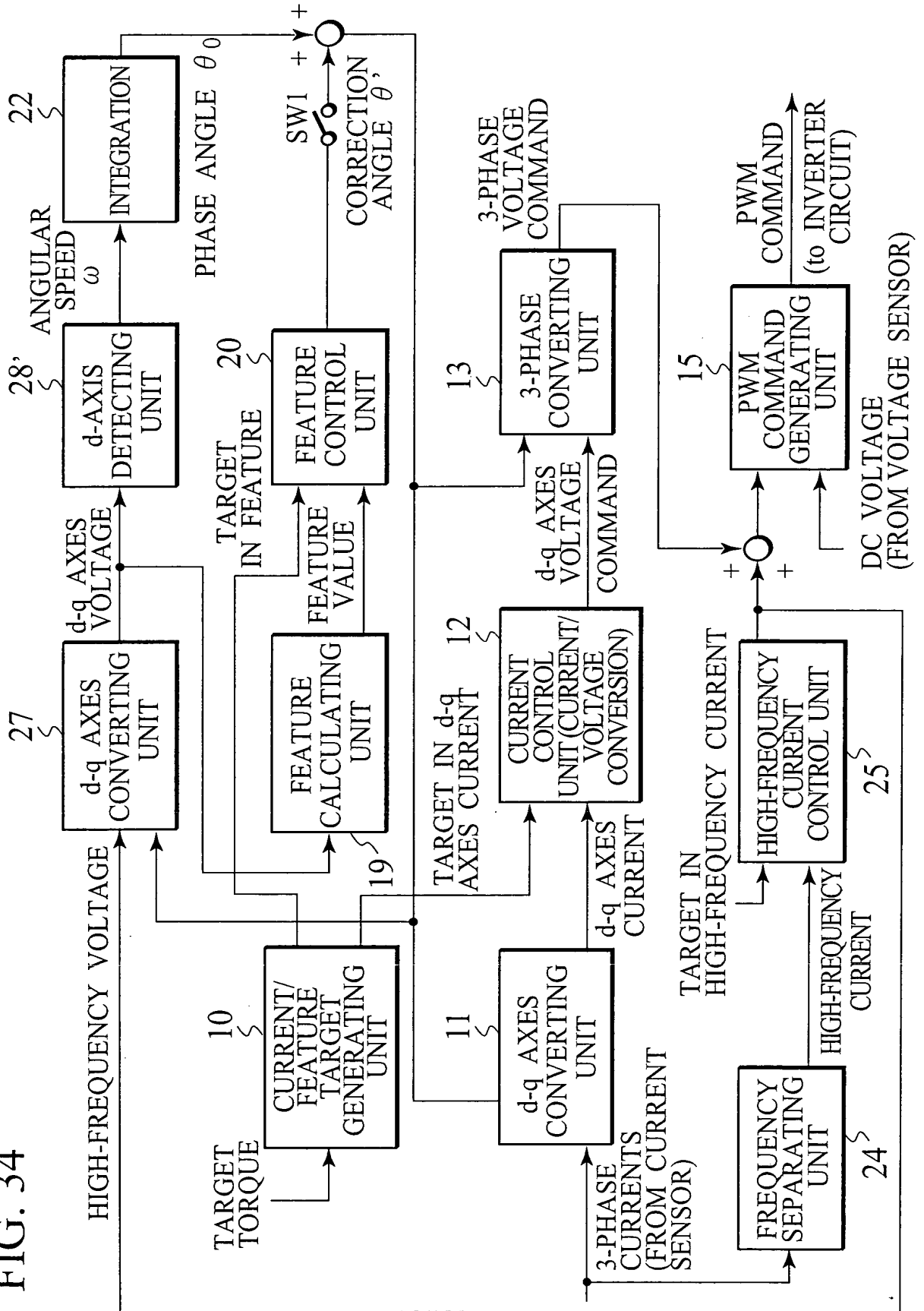
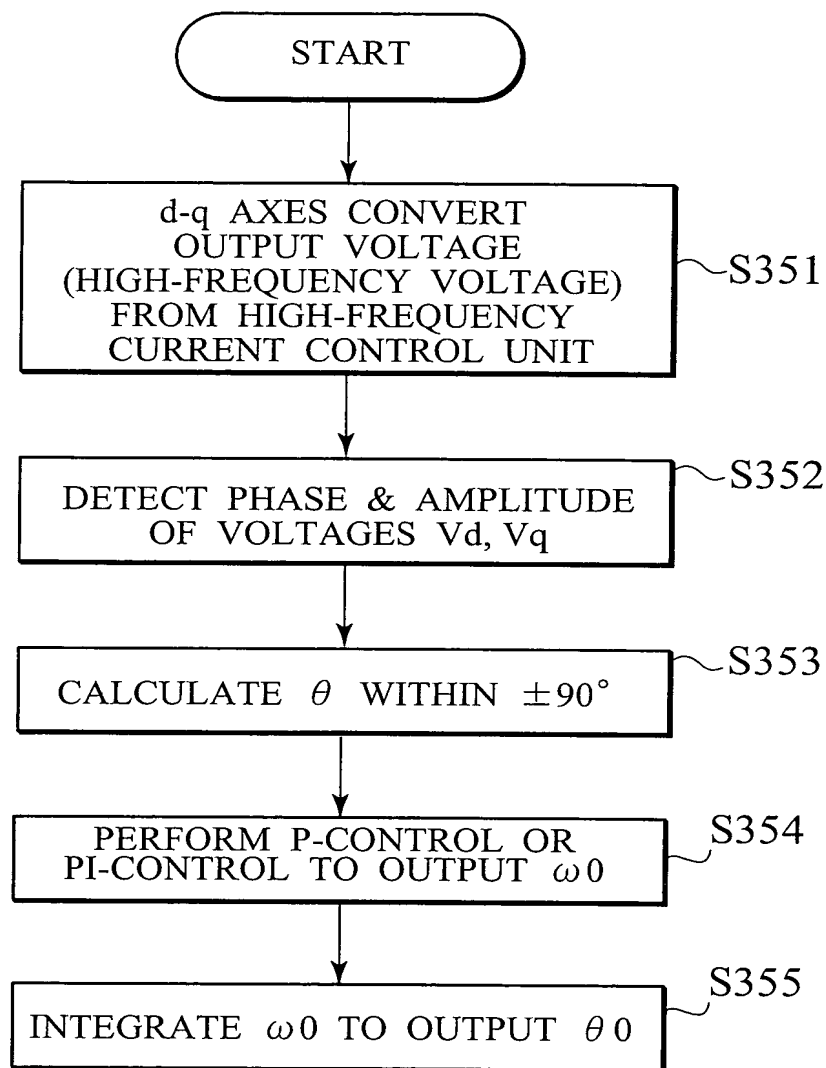


FIG. 34



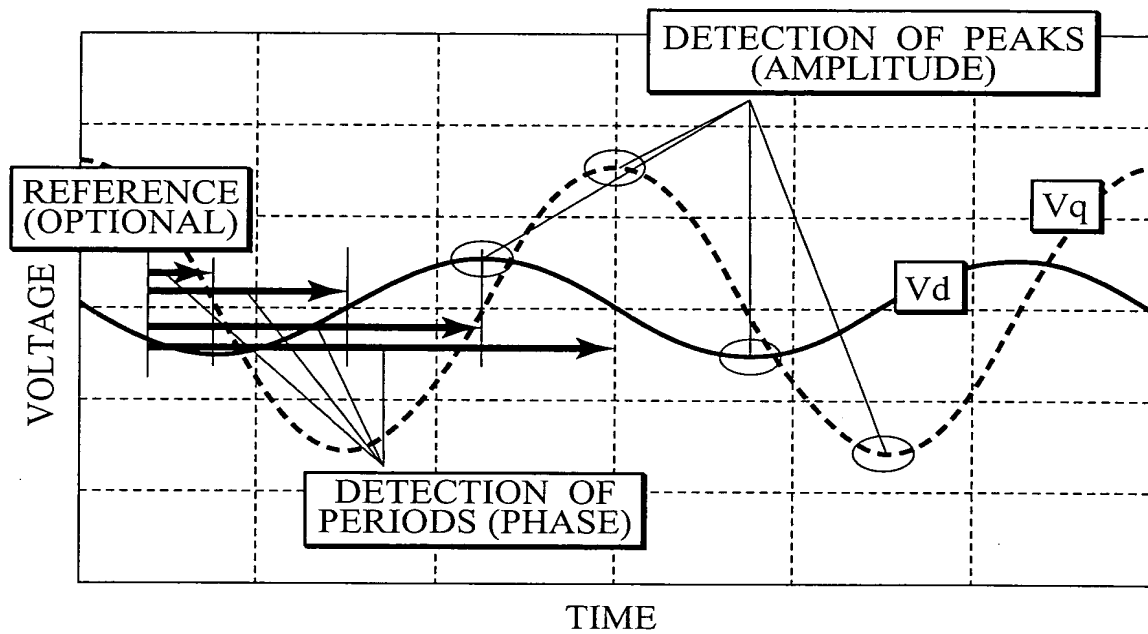
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FIG. 35



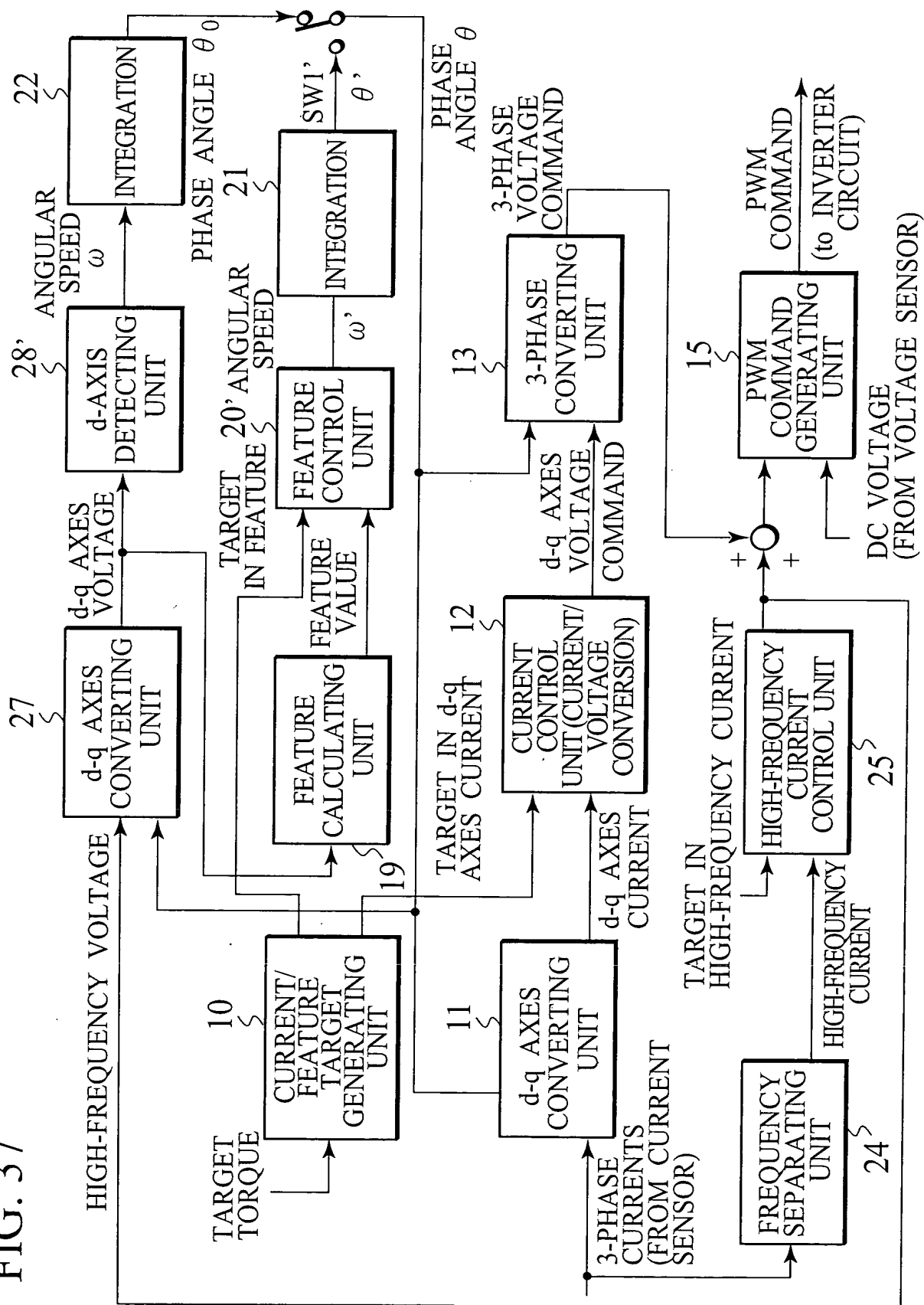
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FIG. 36



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FIG. 37



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FIG. 38

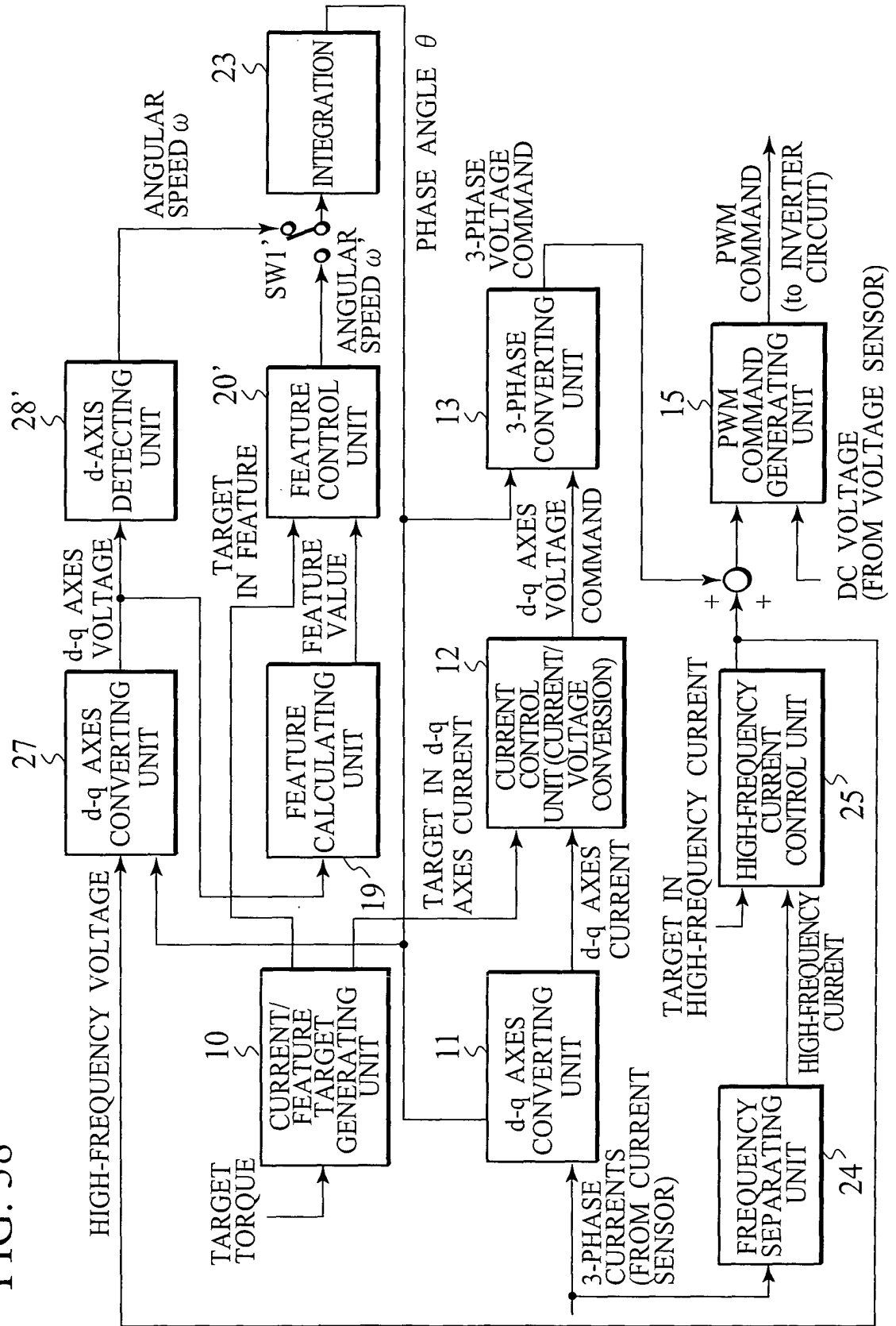


FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a motor control system. The system starts with a **TARGET TORQUE** input to a **CURRENT/FEATURE TARGET GENERATING UNIT (10)**. This unit outputs a **TARGET IN d-q AXES CURRENT (12)** to a **CURRENT CONTROL UNIT (CURRENT/VOLTAGE CONVERSION) (12)**. The current control unit outputs a **d-q AXES VOLTAGE COMMAND** to a **3-PHASE CONVERTING UNIT (13)**. The 3-phase converting unit outputs a **3-PHASE VOLTAGE COMMAND** to a **PWM COMMAND GENERATING UNIT (15)**. The PWM command generating unit outputs a **PWM COMMAND** to the **(to INVERTER CIRCUIT)**.

Simultaneously, the **3-PHASE VOLTAGE COMMAND** is fed back to a **d-q AXES DETECTING UNIT (28')**, which outputs a **d-q AXES VOLTAGE** to a **d-q AXES CONVERTING UNIT (27)**. The d-q axes converting unit outputs a **HIGH-FREQUENCY VOLTAGE** to the **(to INVERTER CIRCUIT)**. The **HIGH-FREQUENCY VOLTAGE** is also fed back to a **FREQUENCY SEPARATING UNIT (24)**, which outputs a **HIGH-FREQUENCY CURRENT** to a **HIGH-FREQUENCY CURRENT CONTROL UNIT (25)**. The high-frequency current control unit outputs a **TARGET IN HIGH-FREQUENCY CURRENT** to the **HIGH-FREQUENCY CURRENT CONTROL UNIT (25)**.

The **HIGH-FREQUENCY CURRENT** is also fed back to a **3-PHASE CURRENTS (FROM CURRENT SENSOR)** block, which outputs a **3-PHASE CURRENTS (FROM CURRENT SENSOR)** to a **d-q AXES CONVERTING UNIT (11)**. The d-q axes converting unit outputs a **d-q AXES CURRENT** to the **CURRENT CONTROL UNIT (12)**.

The **3-PHASE CURRENTS (FROM CURRENT SENSOR)** are also fed back to a **FEATURE CALCULATING UNIT (19)**, which outputs a **FEATURE VALUE** to a **FEATURE CONTROL UNIT (20)**. The feature control unit outputs a **CORRECTED ANGULAR SPEED ω** to a summing junction (26). The summing junction also receives a **ANGULAR SPEED ω** from the **d-q AXES DETECTING UNIT (28')**. The output of the summing junction is fed back to an **INTEGRATION** unit (23), which outputs a **TARGET TORQUE** to the **CURRENT/FEATURE TARGET GENERATING UNIT (10)**.